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THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Further Details of the Recent Revolutionary Movement.

ELECTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Since the date of my last we have had two revolutions in and near this city.

The first took place on the 20th, in the evening, at the village of Ayotla, a few miles from this city. It was headed by General Echeagaray, one of the clergy party's men, who very modestly proclaimed himself President. The following morning this movement was made known to Zuloaga, and during the day a note came from Echeagaray to Zuloaga, ordering the latter to cut his stick and clear out of the palace before 6 P. M. of that very same day. This order not being complied with, Echeagaray, as a prudent man and discreet general, struck his camp, but instead of coming on this city made off for Puebla. This movement gave Zuloaga an opportunity to express his sentiments regarding Echeagaray, and the latter was held up to us as a traitor, a coward, an ungrateful wretch, and several other characters equally complimentary, and, no doubt, all correct. The city was, nevertheless, declared in state of siege, and the strictest martial law proclaimed. This farce took up two days.

On the morning of the 23d we awoke to find two of the strongest points in the city in a state of revolt, and clamoring "Death to Zuloaga," and "Long live General Robles." During the day the whole garrison pronounced and partially adopted the plan of Echeagaray, as proclaimed at Ayotla.

The same evening, Zuloaga stealthily escaped from the palace, and took refuge in a foreign legation, and on the same day word was received that Echeagaray would forego his pretensions and support Robles. The city of Puebla had already pronounced for Echeagaray, and the revolution therefore counted on two important garrisons.

On the following day news was received here that Puebla had gone back again, and that Echeagaray, immediately on his arrival there, had been made a prisoner.

On the 26th, early in the morning, a telegram was received stating that Puebla would support Robles, and that Echeagaray was at liberty. The same morning news reached this that Toluca had gone for Robles. On the strength of these cheering items of intelligence a grand salute was fired and the bells rung.

For fear you may not understand the object of all these revolutions, I will here give you the first plan en tire and the remodled articles of the second.

Plan of Ayotla,

MADE AT THE VILLAGE OF AYOTLA, ON THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1858, BY GEN. ECHEAGARAY.

"It is now more than thirty-seven years that our unfortunate Republic has been presenting to all civilized nations, sad examples of the most shameful immorality, for plunged into contempt and affliction by the tyrannic and usurped power of parties, civil war carried on without cessation or quarter, has covered with tears and blood the vast extent of a favored soil. It is easy to foretell the terrible consequences and the most serious damages which a fratricidal war, sustained with terrible desperation by the political factions, must occasion, and which will be impossible to prevent so long as there exists intolerance and exclusiveness. Never, as at the present moment, have the passions been so excited. Never were reproduced such hatreds. Two parties, equally exaggerated in their principles and pretensions, now dispute with blood-thirstiness the supreme command of the Republic; and neither with sufficient force to put down the other, they both rush into continual strifes with equal impotence, not leaving a ray of hope for any other than a terrible and lamentable anarchy, an atrocious and shameful Vandalism, a brief agony and a foreign tyrannic domination afterwards, disguised with the treacherous semblance of protection and intervention.

From one extreme to the other of the Republic, there exists an uncommon anxiety for peace; the *pueblos* demand it with a desperation inspired by the fear of a general destruction of their interests, but all know that it is not possible to accomplish this by proclaiming the exclusive triumph of one of the contending parties, for such triumph supposes the proscription of the vanquished faction, and therefore it must be ephemeral, and of very short duration; in fact, that it is impossible to consolidate a government that must commence by assassinating, banishing, and imprisoning the half of those who bear the name of Mexican. The nation abhors licentiousness, but properly loves just and moderate liberty. It detests tyranny under whatever form it may be exercised, but it never can have faith in a weak government that wants action and energy.

From the time that circumstances placed me at the head of the forces which form the Division of the East, I have followed step by step the course of the revolution, and have studied, with the interest of a man who has consecrated himself in good faith to his country, the various phases which have been presented; and these constant observations and studies have induced me to come to my present firm and intimate persuasion that the Republic cannot be radically pacified until regulated by a government in which honorable men of all opinions may have influence, and which shall secure to the inhabitants of the Republic, natives as well as foreigners, social guarantees, to whatever party they may have belonged.

It is now a year since the exaggerated and dangerous government, which then ruled the destinies of the country, disappeared instantly, and in the time which has transpired until now, it has not been possible to establish or organize anything. On all sides have been seen the smouldering ruins of repeated acts of incendiarism, in every town and hamlet have been experienced Vandalic depredations, and obscure men, without antecedents or political opinions, have headed bands of malefactors, invaded estates, destroyed fields, ruined commerce and disorganized society.

The National Treasury, always exhausted, has fallen to a shameful mendicity, without the ability to afford the necessary supplies to cover the expenses of administration, and if sometimes small sums have been raised by making contracts at usurious rates, the sacrifice has augmented the misery, and one after the other the speculators have loaded themselves with gold.

The spectacle presented by the army is not better, for after the rough battling of parties the Government has not been able to present suitable forces to impede the devastations of the banditti. The lives of citizens are in danger, and their properties are exposed; the orders of the Government are not obeyed, nor does there exist that centre of unity in which consists the essential form of public administration.

The national good sense has condemned already, with a general reproof, the disastrous exaggerations of the two senseless theories which it has been tried to have planted amongst us, forgetting on one hand the situation and peculiar character of Mexico, and on the other that we live in the last half of the nineteenth century. The popular sense, which rarely errs, has reproved equally the Constitution of 1857, with its principles of exaggerated progress, and the plan of the Government of Mexico, unsustainable on account of retrograde ideas, repugnant to the civilization of the age, and to those interests created in the country by the Governments which have preceded us. The libertinage is hated, which to-day screens itself beneath an ultra-Constitution—democratic—as a servile retrocession, which tries to mingle itself with those three respectable names, with which the National gratitude blesses the year 1821. The excesses of liberty and of despotism are equally detested, and the only fruit which has been obtained from the calamities of the past year, has been the creation of a public spirit, which curses the ultra pretensions, and desires the enjoyment of a just and prudent liberty, under the energetic action of a moderate party Government. For the beginning this is sufficient.

Guided by these inspirations, and resolved, above all, to save the nationality at the risk of losing, if civil war continue, I have decided to proclaim the present plan, for the prosperous result of which I count upon the decision and valor of the division under my command, and in the patriotism of sensible and just Mexicans of all parties, that they will not procrastinate in arranging themselves around a banner of conciliation and peace, unfurled by me with the upright intention of putting an end to our dissensions, inviting to participate in the Government all intelligent and distinguished of the country, without distinction of political color.

It is high time that hatreds should cease, for, united sincerely and fraternally, the Mexicans may give to our unfortunate country a day of satisfaction and glory.

As my object is not to gratify aspirations, but to cure the grave disorders which afflict the Republic, I abstain from pompous promises, and I wish that for once a course of acts may be entered upon—for often enough hope has been disappointed with promises to improve the condition of the country, from which has come a right to doubt everything, and to believe in nothing but acts. I trust Providence will assist me in the attainment of this work, for the sincerity and good faith with which I may procure the salvation of my country.

ARTICLE I. Immediately that the division which will sustain the present plan, shall occupy the capital of the Republic, a reunion of a National Assembly shall be called, which shall be composed of three Deputies, named by each Department, according to an electoral law, which shall at once be promulgated, under the guarantee that all citizens shall be allowed to vote, and be voted for, without distinction of classes or parties.

ART. 2. The mission of the National Assembly is to give to the country a Constitution without other restrictions than such as it may impose upon itself, and it shall have the most ample time and liberty to perform its work.

ART. 3. Six months after the publication of the Constitution it shall be submitted to a popular vote, and it can only go into operation if it should receive a majority of votes. The Provisional Government will arrange this.

ART. 4. The Chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be written to that they may second the present plan, under the guarantee that their positions shall be respected and the past forgotten.

ART. 5. Meanwhile that the Constitution is put in force the supreme power shall be deposited in the General-in-Chief, who subscribes in so much as shall suffice for the maintenance of the independence and peace in the interior of the Republic.

MIGUEL MARIA DE ECHEAGARY.

GENERAL QUARTERS, AYOTLA, Dec. 20, 1858.

This ends revolutionary farce No. 1. The plan for Robles is not so well written as that of Echeagaray, and has no strikingly novel feature except Art. 5. As this shows the master-hand in it I will give the article entire:

"ART. 5. His Excellency Gen. MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA is invited to take the command in chief of the forces of this capital until the establishment of the Provisional Government."

With this second plan ends the revolution so far. To-morrow the Junta will assemble if no other revolution springs up to cut its deliberations short. Already treason is showing itself on all sides, and ROBLES must soon have both parties on top of him instead of in his arms. Many persons express grave doubts if ROBLES will be able to go further than where he now is.

He has so far left the City Government as it was under ZULOAGA, and all of his advisers are of the old conservative school. This annoys the Liberals, and they are already swearing vengeance on him, although he has let more than 500 of them out of prison

REMARKS ON THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution which has taken place here has some curious features which may be interesting to your readers. It has been a military feat, yet not a gun has been fired, nor, to my knowledge, a single person knocked down. A Ward election in any city of the United States would have furnished more interest and a thousand times more excitement than this revolution, which aims at disarming the whole country, has produced. Mr. ROBLES has been a long resident in the United States, and has observed well the working of American institutions. He has seen with disgust your turbulent masses at elections; has seen your disgraceful riots between the Short Boys, the Long Boys, Dead Rabbits, Know-Nothings, Vigilantes, &c., &c., and has determined not to encourage anything of the kind here. Besides, he knows his people, as all Mexicans have a right to know, although they don't like to say it. He knows the way to Mexican public opinion, and has, through rich friends here, been able to cater successfully to the taste of some of the military chiefs of the late Zuloaga Government. They have become persuaded of the force of his arguments, and as they go public opinion always goes.

It was very amusing to see the log rolling at the different cuartels. Every officer wanted his price, and this dickering and bartering was kept up all the first day. Brokers were on the move, and in eight hours one-half of the garrison of this city (the other half was bought the previous night) was bought and paid for as so many sheep at a slaughter-house—and this is to pass for the voice of the nation.

All the old Generals, Colonels, Captains, and even Sergeants, at once offered their services to ROBLES, for the very moderate consideration of one month's pay in advance. They have so far been held on the well-baited hook; but the moment the bait is withdrawn, all of these patriots will be found in one or the other of the opposition ranks.

The commander of the cavalry, not having been treated properly, as he thought, bolted from the city with a portion of his command, and has not been heard of since. He has gone, it is believed, to join General MEJIA, who is raising forces in the Sierra to oppose the present plan and reëstablish Church rule.

During the first days, after the plan of Ayotla, and before the plan of the 23d, ROBLES was frequently in the company of ZULOAGA, and it was believed then he was friendly to ZULOAGA. A particular friend of ROBLES called upon ZULOAGA and actually gave him money, and assured him of his devotion. Now, it is well known that both ROBLES and his friend were playing ZULOAGA false; or, as we say it here, diplomatically!

Should this scheme of ROBLES succeed, I shall in a future letter give you some further curious facts and figures in connection with its history. The sums of money expended will be interesting to American statesmen, who still hope to see established in Mexico a "patriotic, intelligent and honest" Government with which to deal and arrange pending difficulties.

ZULOAGA, the poor, miserable wretch of a gambler, is gone. He is justly cursed, even by those who supported him. But poor and miserable as he was I doubt we ever again have another Government as strong as his has been. We are now in a stats of chaos. For the moment harmony reigns in this capital by force of the money paid to the military men. The five or six hundred political prisoners who have been let loose, have already commenced to meddle again in politics. One fellow, who had been in prison for eight months and over, went about the same day of his deliverance trying to buy arms and ammution to raise a revolt against the men who had liberated him. In the meantime ROBLES is playing the nice and doing nothing. His scheme makes the fifty-fourth change of Government which Mexico has experienced in 37 years. That cleverer men than he is have preceded, him there can be no doubt of; and if we take the history of the country and the treachery of its people into consideration, we can not give ROBLES the average period. In my opinion he will do well if he exceed the period of BOCENEGRA, (five days,) and certainly, as a milk-and-water middle man, he can not last much longer. He can not go to the Liberal Party, for they have too many aspirants of their own, and I can see no good reason why a clever man like TERDODE TEJADA should be shelved to gratify the personal vanity of Mr. ROBLES. If Mr. ROBLES goes over to the Clergy he will play the mischief with all of his domestic plans in the United States, and as these engage his ambitious movements at this time, I think he will try to keep clear of the Clergy. Look at Mr. ROBLES as we may, I can see no hope for him for encouragement for his stock-jobbing friends. We are in chaos now and must remain so.

The saying that "ROBLES is too fat" will, in my humble opinion, prove too true. He certainly is not CATALINE'S *beau ideal* of a man, fit for plots and treasons. His character appears to be more like that of the jolly GEORGE IV., and I have no doubt but in the line of life of King GEORGE Mr. ROBLES can make himself an eminently good fellow. Had he been born to power and place, he doubtless would have surrounded himself with good ministers and advisers, and cut a very respectable figure in the history of his country. But in this country, where the throne is got by chance, and is anything but a bed of roses, and where the Executive is called upon to lead the life of a gladiator, I fear Mr. R. is not the man. But should he succeed—a thing I cannot believe—he will have advisers of the sharpest kind about him. These will be men such as CATALINE would have said, "Beware of them." They will be men of sunken eyes, keen in their deep sockets, with long and haggard faces—just the men who have put him where he is.

Poor ZULOAGA is now a man detested by everybody. He has taken refuge under the British flag. where he trembles like a criminal in *capilla*. He will, I suppose, avail himself of the first opportunity to sneak out of this country into the United States, where he doubtless will receive a show of the attentions always bestowed upon every foreign blackguard who makes himself too disgraceful to remain at home. Should he visit the United States, I hope there will be a few to treat him with the contempt his acts have merited.

NEWS OF THE COUNTRY.

These revolutions have absorbed everything, and but little has been said about the movements of any of the belligerents, excepting MIRAMON and DEGOLLADO. MIRAMON appears to be still in Guadaljara, and DEGOLLADO laying seige to him outside. The struggle at Guadalajara is likely to be a long-winded affair. The energies of the country are becoming so exhausted that it is difficult to bring on a large and general battle.

The country is everywhere infested with robbers and revolutionary parties, and nothing or nobody is safe on the high-roads; and this I may say makes up the great bulk of our news.

This city has not yet suffered any commotion from the late revolutions. Even during the revolutions not the slightest disturbances took place.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

My last letter left us picking up the crumbs of a broken up Government, and trying to organize another from those crumbs, and from fragments of the other parties of the country. This movement was what must be known in the history of Mexico as the Robles Compromise, and its fate is a fair specimen of the fate of all attempts that have been made to make these people imbibe the principles of true Republicanism through the spirit of compromise.

On the 30th ult., the *Junta de Notables*, that was created by the Robles plan to elect a President for the country, assembled in the Hall of Congress, and after some little delay, succeeded in organizing, by the election of a presiding officer. The first attempts at organization were defeated by some wary Liberals, who thought they were going to be sold by the *Junta*, and, therefore, they wished to withdraw. Some actually did withdraw, but the Jesuit cappers for the Clergy Party managed to wheedle a few of the Liberals into action with the *Junta*, by the election of a Liberal as presiding officer. Thus the Liberal Party was compromised to stand by the action of the Assembly.

The friends of Mr. ROBLES at once tried to precipitate the election for President, but this was, in a mild manner, set to one side, by a motion to lay down a platform for the guidance of the new President in his government. The friends of ROBLES contested this point stoutly for some time, but finally had to yield it, and a Commission on Platform was named, and given until the 1st inst. to complete their work.

On the 1st, the *Junta* came together at 1 P. M., but a quorum was not found until late in the evening. In the meantime the Clergy were busily at work. On one side they scattered dissatisfaction amongst the Liberal members of the *Junta*, and induced them, through clever agents, to withdraw from the election, on the plea that to attend the election and take part in it would but disavow the Constitution of 1857. On the other hand, they made their own people strong and united, by publishing an account of a great victory gained by MIRAMON over DEGOLLADO. This style of log-rolling was kept up for twelve hours or more, and the question of the vote for the President was constantly staved off by motions to consider or reconsider some article in the platform. Finally, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, many liberal and moderate members of the *Junta*, having retired with the belief that the election would not come on until the following day, but all of the Church advocates being present, the vote for President was called for. Of the 150 members of the *Junta*, only 98 were present; but this number was a *quorum*, and suited the Clergy Party exactly. The friends of ROBLES felt sanguine, notwithstanding they knew many of his supporters were not in their places.

The names put in nomination were:

General ROBLES, General MIRAMON, General SALAS, General YANEZ, Señor CAVALLOS, MARIANO RIVA PALACIOS and MUNOZ LEDO.

FIRST BALLOT.

General Robles	41	General Miramon	32
General Salas	14	The others, together	7

The vote for General SALAS showed the strength of the Santanista Party. It was well understood that had General SALAS received the election, he would only have aspired to bring back his old patron, SANTA ANNA, to the country. However, by the rules of the election, the two receiving the highest number of votes were to be preferred candidates, and the others to be dropped. This was speedily done, and the names of ROBLES and MIRAMON announced as the candidates, and the balloting was proceeded with.

SECOND BALLOT.

General Miramon	50
General Robles	46
Blanks	2

The counting of the votes on this last balloting was intensely exciting. The galleries were crowded with the Clergy and their lobby members. As the fiftieth vote was announced for MIRAMON, vociferous shouts of joy were sent up. The Roblestas scarcely waited to hear any more. The lobby members of this party withdrew to without the palace, and at once commenced talking of another *pronunciamiento*. ROBLES himself had expected a different result. Indeed, so sanguine had he become, that he had given extensive orders to his tailor. But, alas! while he was only thinking of the figure he was to cut in the streets of Mexico in person, and in the papers throughout the world, he was quietly outgeneraled by the priests. After all of his patriotic efforts to reconcile party animosities in his distracted country, he finds, as the result of his labors, the elevation to power of the most ultra and obnoxious man of the Clergy Party in the whole country. Here, then, is a period put to his plan. The election of MIRAMON to fill the place of ZULOAGA is only making things worse, if possible, than they were before. Until now compromises have been regarded as possibilities by those who give the Mexican people credit for being more sensible than they really are.

During the night, or rather the balance of the morning following this election, the friends of ROBLES thought of nothing but how they were to get the money back which they had spent to put ZULOAGA out of place and in trying to get ROBLES in. A resort to arms was first proposed, and this was favorably thought of, until, during the next day, ROBLES convened the *Junta* again, and tendered his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. But here, again, ROBLES proved too light to cope with the priests, for they prevailed upon him to take the position of President substitute until such time as MIRAMON can come here and lay hold of the Government. This is the position in which Mr. ROBLES finds himself at this moment. He commenced his revolution on the 23d, by upsetting an ultra Church clique, and now is the tool of the same clique, and the representative of a person who has made himself odious to foreigners as the most tyrannic and outrageous of all the upstart military chiefs of this country. The principles of conciliation adopted by him in his plan have been abandoned within twelve days from the time he took up arms and swore to see them established in the country. He has had the military at his command, but, with all that, has not been able to hold out for half a month. He has demonstrated to the world precisely the reverse of that which he wished to illustrate and make himself the hero of. He has been instrumental in showing that the country is irretrievably plunged into anarchy, and that internally there is no hope whatever of establishing peace.

We have at this moment two Presidents elected in a popular way—JUAREZ of the Constitution, and MIRAMON of the popular junta conciliation faction; and neither one of them with us in this capital. MIRAMON is with his forces in the interior. Reports say he gave the Federal forces under DEGOLLADO a terrible drubbing at the passage of Beltran, between Guadalajara and Colima. As yet we have not the particulars of this conflict. The telegraphic dispatch says it was sanguinary to a degree, and that few if any of the Federalists saved their bacon. Street reports differ as to this battle. The Puros say there is nothing in it, and, if anything, that MIRAMON was defeated. This would be a sorry turn for affairs to take with the young President. However, I may say here that a person cannot safely credit any report he hears on the streets in Mexico. The only thing odd about this reported victory of MIRAMON is, that the first notice we received of it came from Queretaro, where it was said it had arrived by extraordinary from MIRAMON himself. Passengers who arrived from Queretaro last night, and who left there the day after the telegram was sent through, had heard nothing of the victory.

BLANCO, with a large force, was to have attacked Queretaro yesterday. The Federalists have taken several places in the State of Guanajuato, and it is believed the town itself. San Luis Potosi has likely ere this fallen into the hands of the Liberals again. These places have little or no military importance any more. They have changed hands more than half a dozen times in the past year.

On the Vera Cruz line the Federalists have made some headway again, mainly owing to the fact that the clergy party have called their forces off to operate in other quarters.

About twenty miles from this city, in one end of the valley, a band of the Federalists have made their head-quarters, and are doing business to suit their own fancy. They have levied contributions upon all the people they have been able to catch, who are capable of giving them anything in money or trade. Although so close to this city, the organization now existing here does not admit of their being molested, and they are therefore left to do as they like.

Serious fears are now being expressed of a forthcoming famine in this country. For over a year very little corn has been planted or gathered. The stock on hand is now reduced to a low figure. In many places want is already being felt sensibly by the poor. With this terrible argument in favor of peace, and a resort to the plough and hoe again for a while, the country appears to be growing more exasperated and more demoralized.

One of the Federal chieftains seized some delegates to the Compromise Junta from the City of Puebla while they were on their road to this city some ten days ago, and has them now in his camp, threatening to shoot them the first time his band is attacked by any troops of the clergy party.

The intervention question has lost its interest for the time in the excited discussions on our late civil commotions. The movements of the French fleet are to be guided by instructions direct from the Government at home. The French Admiral found it impossible to reconcile his sense of duty with the obeyance of orders given him, on account of the misrepresentations of M. DE GABRIAC, the French Minister to Mexico.

The object of the three English vessels at Vera Cruz is still mysterious. No one can make it out exactly, but those who have the best right to know say they have not come for nothing.

This city at no time since its desolation by the Spanish conquerors has ever presented such a melancholy appearance as at this time. Everybody has a long face. All people in business are losing money. All told, Mexico now has the air of a *campo santo*. By the late revolution we had some five hundred politicians let out of jail, but most of them are desperately hard up for money, and they show themselves but seldom in the streets. The invariable question among foreigners is: "When are the Americans going to come?"

Mr. Robert Chambers contradicts (through the columns of *The Bookseller*) the statement that he is the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*. It appears that his name is attached to the book as author in the British Museum catalogue, but this was the act of an unauthorized official. Some of the proof-sheets were forwarded to him, and it was in that way probably that the rumor originated.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Expected Developments of the Navy-yard Investigation.

Unsettled Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Interesting Naval Intelligence—Arrival Home of General Paez.

The Pacific Railroad Debate in the Senate—Loss of the Bill to Amend the Pre-emption Laws, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

On the investigation called for by the resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, Lieutenant LEE, I understand, will testify to the employment of seventy men at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for two weeks prior to the City election, when there was nothing for them to do. Commodore KEARNEY has also been summoned before the Committee.

In reference to the disputed contract for supplying the machinery for sloop-of-war No. 2, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, Messrs. REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., of that city, have issued the following card:

"It is not unknown to the reading public that our successful competition for the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war now being built at the Navy-yard, has been made the subject of unjust criticism, and gross misrepresentation.

We feel it due to our professional and business reputation to make a plain statement of facts, the truth of which we hold ourselves personally responsible to substantiate by incontrovertible evidence.

When, in the month of September last, the bids were opened for the machinery for the ship known as the *Griffith*, it was found that the only bid submitted was by one WM. NORRIS.

The Navy Department, finding that there had been no competition, because such information as was necessary to enable bidders to propose, had been furnished by Mr. GRIFFITH to Mr. NORRIS, and to no one else, directed an advertisement to issue inviting proposals, and furnished at the same time the midship section and side elevation of the ship.

Mr. GRIFFITH, although the agent of the Government, refused to afford any information to bidders, alleging as a reason that he had approved Mr. NORRIS' plans, and would have no communication with any one else on the subject.

On the 4th of November, the plans were, by the Secretary of the Navy, submitted to a Board of four Engineers, two of whom reported in favor of our plans, and two, whilst not disproving, thought those of Mr. NORRIS equal.

The plans of Mr. NORRIS, according to the reports, containing *radical* defects, the Secretary invoked the counsel of two of the most eminent engineers in the corps, and they unhesitatingly pronounced in our favor, and pointed out clearly the errors of Mr. NORRIS' drawings, which were of a character so important and glaring as to excite, in their minds surprise that any engineer of competency should have been willing to hazard his reputation by approving them.

The Department, as the ship was to be constructed by a gentleman not attached to the service, was willing to allow the greatest latitude of investigation, and requested the attendance of three engineers, not members of the Government corps, one of whom reported in our favor, and the remaining two gave Mr. NORRIS' plans the preference, but did not condemn ours.

It is, however, worthy of remark, that the most abject appeals were made to at least two of the members of the Board, in the NORRIS behalf, before they reached Washington to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

It will be observed that the drawings were submitted to nine engineers, five of whom reported in our favor, and four in favor of Mr. NORRIS, and yet none *objecting* to our plans.

After the investigation had closed, we were asked to state the rate of speed which we would guarantee to accomplish; and at once we fixed it sixteen miles per hour, with a forfeiture of $15,000 in case of a failure, but without increasing the price first named for the work.

A short time before the award was made, Mr. NORRIS preferred charges against the Engineer-in-Chief for having furnished us with copies of his plans, &c. To this we replied by affidavits, denying the allegations, stating at the same time that it was by no means complimentary to an experience of sixteen years, and the construction of more than three hundred steamers, to suppose that we would copy, much less improperly obtain, plans or drawings from one who had never constructed a marine engine of any kind. The Secretary of the Navy, in making his decision, carefully reviewed the testimony against the Engineer-in-Chief, and in support of the charges made, and did not find even the shadow of evidence to sustain Mr. NORRIS in his position.

The award was accordingly made: First, because of the superiority of our plans, as decided by a majority of those to whom the proposals had been submitted—without being condemned by any one; and, secondly, because we were the lowest bidders for the work, taking into the account the rate of speed guaranteed by us, which, by the Department, was considered a desideratum. The facts thus stated are susceptible of proof, as well as many others, by no means creditable to Mr. NORRIS and his associates.

It is susceptible of proof, that Mr. NORRIS' movement was a dishonorable combination, at the head of which Mr. GRIFFITH must be placed, aided by a house in this city, who have so long enjoyed the Government patronage that they regard any competition as an impudent interference, and in whose establishment the plans were made, for the purpose of accomplishing, by indirect and unfair means, what they felt they could not achieve openly and directly.

It is also susceptible of proof, that, notwithstanding Mr. NORRIS had charged us with copying his plans, when he was asked to point out a single detail in which the drawings were alike, he was compelled, and did openly acknowledge that he had been in error, and had done the Engineer-in-Chief injustice, and that, in no single particular, were they alike.

We dismiss the subject for the present. What steps we may feel it our duty to take, in order to bring to light the true character of this controversy, will be made public through other channels, and without our aid.

REANEY, NEAFIE & CO.

PENN WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1859.

Information has been received of a general misunderstanding among the officers of the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, who are now divided into no less than four messes in the wardroom. Capt. DUPONT, a member of the famous Retiring Board, commands the *Minnesota*.

Capt. BARRON, of the *Wabash*, has issued orders against the officers discussing the proceedings of the Retiring Board, as the subject came near leading to blows among the officers of his ship.

This being reception day with the Cabinet officers, the Diplomatic Corps have been on the wing.

The last steamer brought nothing of interest to any of the Legations.

Secretary FLOYD is closely engaged in answering the call from the House Military Committee, looking to retrenchment in the Army expenditures.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 20.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of the unsettled claims against foreign Governments, together with some of those which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. WM. WEBSTER presents a bill against Great Britain for over $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a chief of New-Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that Government for damage done to lawful commerce, by the seizure and sale of vessels, etc. Among these is one for the bark *Panchita*, estimated at $44,000. The only reparation made for the loss and capture of this vessel on the African coast is the condemnation of Capt. MORSEBY'S conduct and his interference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for $16,000, and the other for $385,000. The latter is preferred by J. W. PERKINS, of Massachusetts, and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war.

Against France too there are unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship *America*, for loss and damage in 1839 for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and for the property thereby destroyed. ROBERT A. PARRISH tenders a bill of fifteen millions of francs, in fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into by M. FOULD and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty, in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain there is a long account. Two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable list is preferred for loss of vessels by capture. JOHN S. THRASHER, of Cuban notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims $350,000, while there are eighty cases for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled and settled claims.

Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping.

Belgium has settled her accounts for losses on property at Antwerp by bombardment. There were twenty-one such cases.

Holland and Denmark have not satisfied any of the claims against them.

Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arrest and ill-usage of a naturalized citizen, who returned to his native country and who was held liable for military duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for.

Rome comes next. N. B. CAMPBELL complains of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a *visa* to his passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Against Turkey. JOHN REEVES claims for loss and damage sustained by allegation of the nonfulfillment of his contract for building vessels-of-war at Constantinople. As to the Dixon outrage at Jaffa reparation is promised.

There is nothing against Greece. She has paid JONAS W. KING for loss and damage by imprisonment and exile.

With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts to settle.

We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses principally to our shipping.

The Fejee Islanders have through a commission, arranged for their spoliations and theft, but it is not ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled our accounts.

Guatemala now owes us nothing.

Against Nicaragua there are numerous cases, including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.

There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.

The state of our claims is next stated against New-Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru.

The last named has the longest list. Against Ecuador there is only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.

The documents specify what claims against the above-named Governments have been settled and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damage claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly-ascertained aggregate. Many millions are involved, and some of the cases have been pending forty years.

The Navy Department has received from Commander RIDGELEY, of the steamer *Atlanta*, dispatches dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. He states the vessel had a pleasant voyage to Cumana. Gen. PAEZ enjoyed good health, with the exception that he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle in New-York, and had to be carried to his residence on a litter. The *Atlanta* found at Barbadoes the steamers *Westernport* and *M. W. Chapin*, which were taking in coal previous to leaving for Paraguay. Com. RIDGELEY received from Gen. PAEZ a letter, which is inclosed to the Navy Department, in which he expresses a warm regard for RIDGELEY and the other officers of the *Atlanta*, and says the kind attentions of this Government to him shall never be forgotten, and that he loves the United States as dearly as his own native land.

Letters received from Hong Kong, Nov. 24, state that the United States steam frigates *Powhattan* and *Mississippi* were there, and the *Minnesota* daily expected from Shanghae, with Minister REED on board. Business was generally dull, but reviving. Many American vessels find it difficult to obtain freights, although the rate to New-York is only $8 per ton. The Allies were still in possession of Canton. The Commissioners had not yet arranged the tariff under the recent treaties.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate of appointments of Consuls, are DEMOSTHENES WALKER, of Mississippi, at Genoa; ROBERT DOWLING, of Iowa at Cork; JOSEPH W. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, at La Union; ABBOTT MATHER, of New-York, at New-Granada; CHARLES A. LEAS, of Maryland, at Revel; HENRY ANTHON, Jr., of New-York, at Batavia; GEO T. INGRAHAM, of Maine, at Laguna; and EDWARD D PETERS, of New-York, at Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey

It is stated that Mr. STEWART, the United States Marshal for Georgia, has been removed, on the ground of not exercising sufficient vigilance in regard to the yacht *Wanderer* case.

Mr. HODGE, the successor of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, took his seat in the House to-day.

Judge SAMUEL S. BLACK, of Nebraska, is to be Governor of that Territory.

The reappointment of J. W. MANDEVILLE as Surveyor-General of California has been confirmed by the Senate.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED—SENATOR DOUGLAS' POSITION—PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The principal complainant upon whose allegations Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, yesterday asked and obtained a Committee of Investigation, is Mr. D. B. ALLEN, of New-York, son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, and agent of the Allaire Works. He states, in writing, that, as agent for the above-named establishment, he put in bids for the contracts to construct machinery for some of the larger class of war steamers recently ordered, and that the contracts were awarded to some of his competitors, notwithstanding his bids were the lowest. He also bid for contracts to construct machinery for some of the vessels of the smaller class, with similar results. He distinctly and deliberately charges that his bids were rejected wrongfully, illegally and from corrupt motives,—and offers to prove, as I understand, that a New-York member of Congress, whose name I have not heard, received $5,000 for his services in getting one or more of the contracts for rival bidders.

Mr. ALLEN states further that he is informed by one of the parties to whom the bids were submitted for examination prior to the award, that in one case his (Mr. ALLEN'S) bid was never presented to the Examining Board; he charges accordingly that it was corruptly suppressed. He also states that before the contract in one case was finally concluded, the President of the United States wrote to the successful party, and obtained his promise that the "forging" portion of the job should be given by him to an establishment in Reading, Penn., in which the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES is reputed to have an interest. If I mistake not, this latter statement applies to the Philadelphia contract, in relation to the award of which General NORRIS has been complaining. It will be remembered that General NORRIS appealed the case to the President, who, after consideration, declined to award him any redress, and confirmed the award of the Navy Department, although the General proved that his bid had been exposed to his rival, and that it was lower in price than the bid which the Navy Department had declared its purpose to accept. The strange conduct of the President in thus winking at so crooked a piece of business is explained, perhaps, by this awkward revelation in regard to the "forging" job. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently realizes the soundness of that sage and solemn maxim which restrains the "pot" from "calling the kettle black." He couldn't well reverse his Secretary, under the circumstances.

Mr. ALLEN still further avers that the specifications of the work bid for were altered in the interest of the successful parties, and against competing bidders. If he proves the fact, which he undoubtedly can, that his rejected lower bids were equally favorable with those of his successful rivals, it will rest with the Navy Department to prove the honesty of its awards, and to disprove all the suspicious circumstances which, as the case now stands, certainly give a very unfavorable coloring to the entire transaction. The parties who have evinced boldness and independence enough to come out with exposures of these transactions, are well known as highly respectable and thoroughly responsible men. With truth and justice on their side, all the machinations of the Administration cannot defeat them in the effort to bring the official criminals to the bar of public opinion, and convict them of their crimes.

But the charges to be investigated by the Committee do not end with those already stated. The investigation is designed to be general, with reference to the conduct of affairs at both the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. It is alleged that both these establishments have been used as political machines, to accomplish partisan purposes, with great injury to the public interest and at enormous cost. The fact is stated to be notorious, too, that some of the Master Mechanics in the Brooklyn Yard have been selling the situations in their gift. Four affidavits, specifically setting forth facts of this character, have been placed in the hands of Mr. SHERMAN. In one of them the deponent swears that he has been paying the Master Mechanic who employed him fifty cents a day of his wages for over a year! Another has been paying twenty-five cents per day! And still others declare that they have been paid for time during which they did no work—sharing the proceeds of this fraud with their Superintendents! In one case it will be proved that the gift of five gallons of liquor procured a mechanic the situation applied for; and it is declared that in no other way, except by bribery, have men been able to procure employment.

I am further assured that evidence will be produced showing that twice as many men have been employed in the Brooklyn Yard, at times, as were needed to do the work; that a few days before the election, last Fall, the number of men employed there was run up to about 2,500, and immediately *after* election reduced again to about 1,400! The same sort of thing was done at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, with the evident purpose of promoting the reëlection of Mr. FLORENCE to Congress; and we have a story afloat here that although some sixty men were employed there upon a single stick of ship-timber for several days before the election, without making any visible impression thereon, their services were suddenly dispensed with as soon as the voting was over. It is alleged that Commodore KEARNEY, Capt. ROOTS and LAWRENCE COHEN were all removed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard because they would not wink at the employment of men for mere political purposes. Mr. COHEN was the Master Carpenter, and gave such perfect satisfaction that Mr. ROOTS remonstrated against his removal. This interposition failed to save COHEN, and doubtless hastened the withdrawal of ROOTS. COHEN was appointed originally at the request of the Hon. J. B. HASKIN, all of whose friends were ousted from the Yard, regardless of their own political sentiments, in consequence of *his* course against the Lecompton swindle.

Here, certainly, is a pretty chapter for investigation; and if Mr. SHERMAN fails to get at the bottom of it, short as the time is before adjournment, it will be because unnecessary obstacles are thrown in his way. Such an investigation could be committed to no better hands than his. Of this his admirable discharge of duty on the Kansas Commission affords ample assurance. The present Administration inaugurated the system of selecting Master Mechanics in the Navy-yards, to gratify members of Congress, in opposition to the views and wishes of the Commandants, who are held responsible for the administration of these public works. There can be little doubt that it has increased the expenses in some of the yards at least fifty per cent. It is expected to be proved that it takes twice as many men to do the same amount of work now, as were required when the present Administration came into power.

The pending investigation is designed to be availed of as a means of securing radical changes in the conduct of all the Navy-yards of the country, and may possibly lead to the abolishment of some of them, as it is very evident that, when in or near great cities, they are sure to become most costly and disgraceful political machines.

The course of Senator DOUGLAS in going into the Democratic caucus on Saturday continues to excite much comment among his friends, many of whom still look upon it as a serious if not fatal error. He explains it by the statement that he was earnestly *invited* to go in, and that he did not desire, by refusing, to give his Democratic enemies the opportunity to say that he was outside the Democratic Party. Having made his fight against them *inside* the organization, he thinks it still necessary to show that he remains there. He insists, however, that his friend, Mr. BRODERICK, shall also be invited into caucus hereafter.

S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The House bill for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was taken up. Considerable debate ensued on the question whether to pass it or refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It was finally laid over.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, reported a substitute for Mr. MASON'S bill, which authorized the President to use the public forces of the United States. Mr. BENJAMIN'S substitute, which was ordered to be printed, is in substance as follows:

The first section gives power to the President, whenever he has reason to apprehend that any of the transit routes will be obstructed or closed by lawless vessels, or that an attack is threatened against the persons or property of our citizens, to use the land and naval forces to prevent the threatened injury, on condition that the forces used are withdrawn as soon as the object is accomplished.

The second section gives power to the President, in case of actual violence to the persons or property of our citizens in any of the Central American States, or in Mexico, to use the land and naval forces in exacting instant redress; the forces to be withdrawn as soon as redress is granted.

Section three requires an immediate report to Congress of what the President may do under the provisions of sections one and two.

The Pacific Railroad bill, as amended, came up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and adopt as a substitute his minority report, the main features of which are an appropriation of ten millions of dollars and ten sections of land per mile to construct the road; the said ten millions to be refunded in the form of net proceeds into the Treasury. No termini are named, and no monopoly is to be given to any special company. The road is to run down from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. He believed that the road could be built over a certain route on these terms. Mr. DAVIS spoke for three hours, strongly advocating a Southern road, and gave large details of the topography of the route to show that it is the shortest and cheapest, and that the road from Texas to California can be completed for the sum he had named. [It may here be mentioned that Mr. PUGH'S amendment to terminate the road at the eastern boundary of California was not lost, as was erroneously stated in some papers, but is still pending, although it was temporarily withdrawn to enable Mr. DAVIS to offer his substitute.]

Mr. GREEN, in reply to Mr. DAVIS, deprecated the tenor of that Senator's speech, which tended to exalt the advantages of the southern at the expense of the other routes. As to the Senator's proposal, his route would commence nowhere, and end at a similar place. There could be no assurance that a road would be built to connect with the eastern terminus, any more than with the western. Who would vote ten millions for any such doubtful link? He, however, did not consider that the road would now be built. When we arrive at the point when all parties will concede a portion of their prejudices, under the coercive power of public sentiment, so as to unite on one road to suit all sections, then, and not till then, will the Pacific Railroad be built.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke in favor of taking three estimates for contracts—first for a road north of the parallel of 41°; second for a road between 37° and 43°; and third for a road south of 37°, the President to send all of said estimates to Congress for action.

Mr. IVERSON stated that he stood to every word he had uttered in favor of two roads on sectional and political grounds, and in addition, had his views fortified by other evidence. He read a letter from a citizen of Canada who had passed many Winters in the interior of this continent, and who pronounced the northern and southern routes favorable, but the central route impracticable from the drifting snows. He also handed to the Secretary a note, which was read and ordered to be printed, together with a lengthy scientific paper to the same purport, by Lieutenant MAURY, of the Observatory.

Mr. BROWN again spoke to the constitutionality of the question.

Mr. MASON here moved to adjourn.

Mr. GWIN remonstrated and called for the yeas and nays, when the motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Bocock, Ritchie, Groesbeck, and Ready, as the Select Committee on the charges of alleged corruption in the Navy Department.

The bill to amend the Preëmption laws, reported yesterday, came up.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered the Homestead bill as an amendment, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that from and after the passage of this act, no public lands shall be exposed for sale by proclamation of the President, unless returns of the surveys thereof shall have been duly filed in the Land Office ten years or more; which was adopted by fifteen majority.

The House by four majority rejected the bill by refusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much time was consumed by the calling of the yeas and nays on collateral questions.

The House went into Committee on the President's Message, and immediately took a recess until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. PURVIANCE, of Pennsylvania, said, in the course of his speech, that he wished to test the sense of the Democrats, whether they were ready to sustain the President in his recommendation of specific duties. He replied to Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, remarking that that gentleman's platform might suit that State, but Pennsylvania must be permitted to make her own, and insisting that protection to domestic manufactures must be one of the planks which she would never surrender.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, dissented from Mr.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*

The Features of Notabilities.

No feeling is more common everywhere than a desire to see great or famous people. In Europe, everybody turns out to see a victorious general; many will go far to catch a glimpse at a great statesman or a famous dancer, and there is a perfect mania for a glimpse of the cocked hat or bonnet of a reigning sovereign. In this country we carry the passion a great deal further, and with more reason. We rush in crowds to see a man who has distinguished himself on the field of battle or in the councils of the nation, and we are content to wait an hour for the satisfaction of taking such an individual by the hand. The reason is obvious: The popular mind loves the uncommon, and when the uncommon is also admirable, the popular love is apt to merge into popular adoration—which is that unwise extreme of veneration known as hero-worship, for which Americans are said to be peculiarly distinguished. For ourselves, we do not care to be hero-worshipers. It is an unstable and very variable sort of passion, which we would be the last to encourage. But we confess that, in common with all the world and his estimable brother, we do like to scan the features of men whose talent has commanded for them a high position in the respect of their countrymen.

It is not, however, always possible to see many great men together; but as it is quite easy to see their portraits, which answer the purpose almost as well as the originals, we went to Brady's Gallery in Broadway a few days ago, expressly to pass an hour in an inspection of the features of the numerous people of note whom Brady keeps "hung up" in photograph. We found the amusement agreeable. It is pleasant, after reading what Senator Hale said, to look at the features of the man who said it. When we hear that Senator Mason has been pitching into Senator Seward, it is agreeable to inspect the features, in a state of placidity, of the two belligerents. So, also, when we learn that the President has been doing something tricky and evasive, it is not bad to have one's surprise immediately removed by a glance at the corresponding expression of features in the portrait of that venerable man. For the President is there—at Brady's—and almost opposite to the master stands the man, in the person of James Gordon Bennett, whose pleasant features excite, in the portrait, the same sensations of doubt suggested by the inspection of the original, as to the actual direction of his visual orbs. Our affectionate Brother Greeley is also there, the malicious photographer having placed him side by side with *his* affectionate Brother Bennett, just mentioned. Brother Raymond is also in the collection, and faithfully rendered, to the last hair of his moustache. We sought in vain for Brother Webb, who begins to appear in plaster with great frequency as a sign for image makers in the side streets; he shines not at Brady's.

The most striking picture now in the Gallery is that of John C. Calhoun, a half-length portrait, photographed, life-size, from a daguerreotype minature, and finished in oil. It is a beautiful piece of work, and wonderfully life-like. The ragged, wiry character of the face, marking nervous energy,—the overhanging brow and broad intellectual development,—all mark Calhoun at a glance. We found, also, Mr. Speaker Orr—a right proper, staid sort of gentleman, with an expression of countenance speaking loudly of red tape. Then we have the high and mighty General Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c., with that peculiar, "shut-up" cast of countenance, which belongs to the high and mighty diplomatist. Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, occupies a prominent place in the gallery—a gentlemanly but rather disputative face, with a nose somewhat of the Edwin Forrest pattern. The Hon. Howell Cobb and the Hon. Humphrey Marshall may be said to be eminently the solid men of the establishment, the Secretary's face being indicative rather of good living than of specific duties, good humor than political intrigue—an expression which is heightened perhaps by a total absence of whisker. In this last particular, Mr. Cobb finds himself in the same category with Mr. Marshall, and with Senators Seward, of New-York, Hammond of South Carolina, and Hunter of Virginia, the Hon. Mr. Stevens of Georgia and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Senator Hunter, however, suffers from the want of whisker, in the absence of which he looks more like a great boy than a great man. Senator Wilson has the genuine and original look of a lively Yankee, his expression impressing you with the idea that he is a clever (English clever) man, and that he is fully aware of the fact. Judge Parker appears on a lower row—with one of the most intelligent and even powerful set of features in the Gallery. Governor Wise is also present in photography, with the decidedly *prononcé* face belonging to the Calhoun class—and near him is our beloved President, sunk into his chair—James Buchanan, with the "Buck" forehead thrust forward, and his eyes a long way behind, peering at you from ambush as though it is not a delight to the old gentleman to look anybody in the face—the features expressing a strange mixture of obtuse stolidity and sharp cunning. Judge Kane is also there, looking like "a fine old English gentleman, one of the olden time," with Chief Justice Taney near him, a plain, scholarly-looking and lawyer-like, though somewhat hard-featured man. In the front row, stands the portrait of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, as quiet and sensible a looking man as you would wish to see—at breakfast or anywhere. The great financiers are represented by Erastus Corning, two of the Messrs. Brown, of Wall-street, and Cornelius Vanderbilt—commonly called by persons who desire to impress you with their intimacy with the great, "Kurnele Vanderbilt"—whose portrait, by the way, is one of the best-looking in the gallery: there is an air of aristocracy about the face which does not altogether accord with "Kurnele's" beginnings, but there is also a shrewdness which is quite in keeping with the little trifle of $50,000 a month which the Commodore is said to receive as a bonus for not running his Nicaragua steamers. These gentlemen are just below Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire, a sober, quiet face in contrast with Mr. Giddings next to him, who looks as if he could eat up every Southern man in Congress without so much as winking.

Senator Douglas is, of course, present in the canvas, or paper, or whatever it may be. Nobody fails to pay his frame a visit and note the somewhat fiery and slightly dogmatical, but highly intellectual character of what the Cockneys would call his "fizzog." Senator Crittenden is near "the gentleman from Illinois."

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, with what might, in Hibernian language, be called his bull-headed face, looking obstinacy and contradiction, stands near that most inexpressive of "mugs" belonging to Ex-President Pierce. The Hon. Edward Everett is in company with Judge Daniels and John Cochrane, the last named of whom looks mild enough, in spite of his moustache and beard, and not at all like the "Fiend Incarnate."

The clergymen are in the background—or, in other words, in an apartment at the back of the principal gallery. They gather there, however, in great force; and it is pleasing to see Archbishop Hughes looking so amiable in the midst of the divines of the Blue Light sects, and apparently not at all disturbed by the proximity.

The best portion of the gallery, however, is that which contains the ladies; and it is in that part where the sight-seers most do congregate. At the head of a goodly array of beauty is the portrait of Mrs. Senator Douglas, a fine, tall, elegant woman, with a sweet, intellectual face, of somewhat dark complexion. The type of feature is rather French than American; and the expression, which is very *spirituelle*, is marked with a slight shade of seriousness which has the effect of enhancing its beauty. Mrs. Douglas is dressed most tastefully, and without that ostentatious display of jewelry so common at the present day, and which marks such miserable taste. A bracelet and a ring are the only articles of jewelry in the picture. The hair, too, is worn in simple flowing *bandes*, which are so much more becoming than the "combed back" style, in which we have seen the original to less advantage than she appears at Brady's Gallery.

Next in order comes Mrs. Crittenden—a matronly face, bespeaking firmness with good humor, and showing just so much of the mark of age as to enable you to admire the remarkable preservation of former beauty.

Miss Lane, the niece of the President, a fine, handsome girl, with an imperious rather than a winning, a handsome rather than a loveable style of countenance, is next to Mrs. Crittenden on the one side, and, on the other, to Madame Le Vert, the lady wit, authoress, and leading spirit of Southern society. Her face is more French than American, but the archness which pervades the features is decidedly American, and still more decidedly Southern. The features are, indeed, more full of pleasing expression than of striking beauty.

Miss Hale, the daughter of Senator Hale, is next to that of her mother. Both portraits are specimens of beauty, but the observer who permits himself to imagine from the portrait of Mrs. Senator Hale how handsome she must have been twenty years ago, would be apt to assign her even a higher place in the scale of beauty than that now occupied by her daughter. The portrait of Lady Gore Ouseley exhibits the diplomacy which has been so effective on the weak-minded person at the head of this nation. Lady Ouseley's is not a handsome nor a very striking face, its chief peculiarity being a sort of *hauteur* which belongs rather to the other side of the water than to this. Mrs. Senator Pugh's portrait is a picture of a happy, mirthful little woman, with just a little dash of temper in to make the character spicy. The face is more of the Yankee cast than of that which one sees most frequently in the middle or Southern States. Mrs. Conrad's is one of the handsomest portraits in the collection. There is rare grace and elegance of manner in the figure, while the expression of the features does not belie the gift of charming conversation for which this lady is famous. Mrs. Postmaster-General Brown, if one of the stoutest, is by no means one of the least pleasing faces in the collection.

On the whole, it is a decidedly agreeable thing to look at these portraits when you cannot see the originals. There are historical associations awakened by the features of many of the celebrities whom we have named which are full of retrospective pleasure, not the less delightful because of the croaking cant of the day, which seeks to decry the present generation as unworthy to share the fame of previous ages. There are living statesmen and jurists now upon the scene of active life who will not be justly appreciated until they shall have been removed from among us, and whose virtues and ability will then be as highly lauded as are those of the preceding century. At any rate, that finer or better women never lived than those who live to-day, we are fully persuaded, and any gentleman who desires to question this assertion, can find our card on application.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Discussion on the Conflicting Statements as to the Cause of the Death of Mr. Samuel R. Whitney.

THE QUESTION DISPOSED OF BY BEING LAID ON THE TABLE.

In the report published yesterday in the Times, of the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine at its meeting on Wednesday night, in reference to the case of Mr. Samuel S. Whitney, the discussion was necessarily very much abbreviated. As the matter is one of more than professional interest, we devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to a full and accurate account of what was said and done on the occasion in question, omitting, of course, the counter-statements, which have been already published, by Dr. Horace Green, on the one hand, and by Drs. Beales and Mott, who controvert his views, on the other. After Dr. Green had repeated in substance the statement which was published over his signature in the Times, of the 7th inst., Dr. Beales was called on to submit his and Dr. Mott's counter-statement, (which we published *in extenso* yesterday,) and which he prefaced as follows:

"Before I read this statement, I wish to remark that I feel myself in a most unusual and in an extremely disagreeable situation. I wish to say that this is the first time of my life in which I have ever engaged in a controversy with any of my professional brethren. (A member, *sotto voce*—'There is no controversy here.') I am sure you will bear me witness that you have never known me to enter into a professional dispute of any kind. In point of fact I have always carefully and sedulously avoided it; and if, on the present occasion, I shall be found to take a position antagonistic to Dr. Green, I have abundant evidence to prove to you that it is not voluntarily assumed, but it has been forced upon me. In the statement of the case which I am about to make to you, I am sorry to say that there are some expressions in the commencement which I have put in with very great reluctance, but, owing to the different statements that have been made, it has been felt necessary to put these in that you may have a just appreciation of the state of feeling of the patient at the time. I think it justice to myself to state also, that a *verbatim* copy of this statement was furnished to Dr. Green yesterday morning, so that nothing should take him by suprise, and that he has been in possession of the *post-mortem* examination for three weeks, and this, although it has been insinuated in the papers that that statement has been kept back.

Dr. Beales then read the statement signed by himself and Dr. Valentine Mott, and the record of the *post-mortem* examination, which was signed by them and Dr. Alexander Mott conjointly.

He then addressed the President, and said that with his permission he would make a few remarks illustrating this case.

The President nodded assent, and Dr. Beales spoke to this effect:

"During the number of years (15 or 16) that I have attended Mr. Whitney's family, I have not known Mr. Samuel Whitney to be seriously ill, so as to be confined to his bed; but he has for a long time been subject to various derangements of the digestive organs, such as want of appetite, torpidity of the bowels, deficiency of the bilious secretions, and occasionally a bronchial cough. For these I have frequently prescribed for him; but during the whole or greater part of the last year, (as I have been informed by the family) he placed himself under the care of a homœpathic physician, so that, with two or three trifling exceptions, I was not called on to prescribe for him until the present occurrence. Toward the end of October, his sister informed me that her brother was very low spirited and depressed, as some physician had informed him his lungs were very much affected. He wanted me, therefore, to examine him, but did *not* want me to know that he had consulted any other physician. I was not told who it was, nor do I know to this day, although I now presume it to have been Dr. Green. Sir, I wish to state that I appreciate the stethescope as highly as most men; I believe it, as most others do, one of the greatest discoveries in our profession; but I frankly confess that I do not believe in its infallibility, even aided by percussion. I do not believe that any man can at all times discover one or two, nor even a few tubercles, scattered about the upper lobes of the lungs. I am sure that every man, if he would frankly tell the truth, would admit that he had occasionally been mistaken. For myself, I do not pretend to any extraordinary skill with this instrument, but, independent of my private practice, I have been for fifteen years examiner for various life insurance companies, and therefore I constantly make use of it, and ought to know something about it. Now, Sir, under these circumstances, well knowing the opinion of the other physician, I examined Mr. W. with all the care and accuracy of which I am capable; I declared to him that I could not discover any tubercles in his lungs, and that I did not believe that any existed. [No notes of the examination.]

Now, Sir, on turning to the report of the *post-mortem* examination, it will be seen that a "cavity" was found, but not a single tubercle. I will not, of course, assert, that such a thing as a tuberculous cavity never exists without the presence of other tubercles, but I do say that it is a most rare and exceptional circumstance: but I wish to make a few remarks on this "cavity." Was this a tuberculous cavity? It neither contained any kind of fluid, nor was it lined with lymph, nor the slightest appearance of false membrane—nor was there any remains of tuberculous deposit; and I, at least, have never seen a tuberculous cavity similar to it. In fact, although that word was used in the report as probably most readily occurring, it could scarcely be justly so called—it was rather a shallow depression or scooping out of the actual apex or superficies of the lung—its surface was not like that of a "*cavity*," but rough and irregular, and had that peculiar appearance, that all present remarked it looked as though a slough had separated. Communicating with it was a perforation in the pleura sufficiently large to admit the little finger of the gentleman who had operated; all other appearances about the lung were of the most recent disease, the hepatization was in its earliest stage, and the adhesions spoken of were so recent that the folds of the pleura were, more properly speaking, *glued* together than adhered. We did not discover the slightest sign of chronic disease in or about the lungs; and, so striking was this fact, that Dr. Mott told the family, after the *post-mortem* examination, that we had not seen any disease that *might* not have been produced *within a week*. But Dr. Mott is here to speak for himself. Dr. Green says that the epiglottis was thickened, and its border whitened with a line of erosions. At the *post-mortem* this part was very minutely and carefully examined, and found to be extraordinarily healthy, and free from the slightest vestige of disease. Under all the circumstances, I am forced to believe that Dr. Green erred in his diagnosis, and that these various operations were unnecessary and uncalled for. I do not say that the operation of tubing caused the disease in the lung, because I confess myself ignorant of the effects of nitrate of silver on the substance of the lungs; but for the operation itself, I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is at all times attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life. I have never heard of or seen a single case of phthisis where it has effected a cure, and therefore I believe it to be perfectly unjustifiable. I believe that a slough or eschar was formed at the apex of the lung, involving the pleura, and which, at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, became separated by the violent exertions and spasmodic coughing—the air percolated into the cellular substance, and produced the emphysema which formed so prominent a symptom. I will now leave this part of the case, and go on to that which was, after all, undoubtedly the immediate cause of the death of the patient. I mean the lesion of the pharynx. By referring once more to the *post-mortem* examination, it will be seen that there was a lacerated opening in the pharynx communicating with a large abscess. I have heard it rumored, and, indeed, it has been positively stated in the public papers, especially in an article in the *Tribune*, which is evidently from a suspicious source, that this abscess was chronic; insinuations were made against Dr. Mott and myself in regard to it. If, Sir, the friends of Dr. Green have given currency to this idea, or intend in any way to suggest it—then has the Doctor ample reason to say, "Defend me from my friends." It appears, by his own statement, that for two months previously to his death, Mr. W. was under the professional care of Dr. Green. For my own part, I solemnly declare, I have never prescribed for nor heard him complain of his throat. Early in October the Doctor cut out one of the tonsils. Did the chronic abscess then exist? If so, how was it that the Doctor did not discover it? He, several times, applied the sponge and probang—did the abscess then exist? On the 8th of December Dr. Green states that he passed the tube down the trachea. This, at all events, whatever we may think of the operation itself, requires a careful observation of the parts; did the abscess then exist, and the Doctor not discover it? But, Sir, on the very day of the last unfortunate operation, Dr. G. was showing to Dr. Foy how he applied the sponge to the larynx and showed why it only entered the pharynx. Of course the organs were closely observed—how was it that the Doctor did not diagnose this chronic abscess? Why, Sir, the reason that Dr. G. did not see this chronic abscess was because it did not exist! Sir, I do not believe that among all those who are now listening to me, there are two opinions. At all events, to my mind, the evidence is irresistible, that in the last unfortunate operation, on the 14th of December, that the pharynx was accidentally lacerated by the probang; the first effects, as we have seen, were excessive irritation of the parts, and a severe shock, increased, no doubt, by the nervous temperament of the patient, and his conviction that the injury was fatal. Afterward, doubtless, portions of the various foreign bodies he attempted to swallow, food and medicine, were forced into the wound. After three or four days a sloughy abscess began to be formed, which gradually increasing in size, formed a mechanical obstruction to swallowing; by pressure on the adjoining parts, prevented the epiglottis from properly closing, and produced the strangulation and regurgitation which we have noticed, till at length the unfortunate patient sank from exhaustion and asphyxia. I wish now, Sir, with your kind permission, to make a few remarks with respect to the *post-mortem* examination. I perceive, by statements in the public papers, the source of which can easily be understood, that we are censured for not having Dr. Green present. I need not say that, as the case progressed, the excitement and feeling in the family did not diminish. I do not think that on this point I have the right to judge Dr. Green; he doubtless did what he thought right in the matter; but had he, by sending inquiries, or showing any sympathy with the misfortune of the family, it would have afforded an occasion to Dr. Mott and myself to have introduced him; that he did not so act was repeatedly remarked by many of the family. Now, under these circumstances, it was no pleasant thing to ask permission of the family, and I frankly allow we did not. But for myself I solemnly declare that I went to that examination without the slightest idea of criminating Dr. Green, but with the earnest desire to ascertain the nature and extent of the injury. But let me ask, What do these insinuations mean? I will tell you how the *post-mortem* examination was arranged. I asked Dr. Mott who he would wish to perform it; he replied, his son, Dr. Alexander; and on the day of that operation I was introduced, and spoke to that gentleman for the first time in my life. The insinuations to which I have alluded either mean that we were not competent for the examination, (if so, let the truth be told,) or that the examination or report was distorted to meet particular views. On this point I shall merely remark that Dr. Alexander Mott has never till to-night heard me say a word as to my views of the case. I do not know his. We have never interchanged a word on the subject. Both he and his father hold such positions in the profession and in society as ought to place them beyond such calumnies. As for myself, those who know me, Sir, will not, I am proud to believe, imagine me capable of misrepresenting solemn facts, for any purpose whatever; and this is all, Sir, I think it needful to say in answer to these unmerited and disgraceful innuendos.

There was some applause at the close of these remarks, which were instantaneously hissed down.

Dr. Green said: I do not rise, Mr. President, to make any speech. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave this whole subject to my professional brethren connected with the Academy, and to the profession throughout the whole world. In the first place, however, I may be allowed to say that there are some insinuations to which Dr. Beales has referred, which are improper and groundless. It has been inferred that I have sought to keep this *post-mortem* examination from the public. I should have been very glad at any time to have it published, as its publication would have saved a great many persons from having exposed themselves to heavy damages for libel, for it shows that there was no perforation, and no injury done to Mr. Whitney at the time. But that was not my reason for withholding it. I came before you, gentlemen, and stated the case candidly. It was at the urgent request of my friend Dr. Mott, (for I shall so consider him, notwithstanding all this,) that nothing should be brought before the public in relation to this except through the Academy, that I refused to give this *post-mortem* over for publication. I have his written request here, and I offer to read it if he will allow me. Since the last meeting of the Academy I have been visited by, I presume, no less than ten editors, desiring me to surrender that *post-mortem*; and there are some of the gentlemen here present to whom it was positively refused. I declined also to give it at the advice of my friends, and in conformity with my own feelings, and these gentlemen of the Press can testify whether I did not so refuse. If I am permitted, I will read from Rokitansky's *Pathological Anatomy*—an authority on the subject which no one here will question—a description of one variety of tuberculous cavity which, I think, will hardly be found to concur with the inferences of the gentlemen by whom this *post-mortem* examination was made. At page 103 of the Sydenham Society's edition, he says:

"*Infiltrated tubercle*, unlike instertitial tubercle, is actually deposited in the cavities of the air-cells. It arises from a more or less extensive croupous pneumonia, whose products, under the influence of a tuberculous infiltration, becomes variously discolored and converted into yellow tubercle, instead of being absorbed or dissolving into pus. Hence tuberculous infiltration presents the form of *hepotisation*, induced by a tuberculous product. * * * *

And again, at page 112:

"The contents of tuberculous caverns present many differences. Sometimes, and especially when the infiltrated tubercles begin to soften, these caverns contain a yellow and somewhat thickish pus; more frequently, however, they contain a thin, whey-like fluid, (turberculous ichor,) in which may be observed numerous greyish and yellowish, friable, cheesy, purulent flocculi and particles, whose quantity, however, is not in itself sufficient to explain the profuse expectoration which so often occurs in phthisis. This fluid is often of a greyish red, or reddish brown.—(mark the similarity of the phrases here and in the gentleman's report,)—or chocolate color, from the admixture of blood; or of an ash or blackish grey color, from the pigment which it takes up during the softening of the tissue. Moreover, the caverns sometimes contain smaller or larger fragments of lung, resembling the parenchyma contained in their walls, and chalky concretions are occasionally found in them."

In the next place, I would say that the inference is left to be made by the members of the Academy that this sloughing was produced by an injection administered on the 6th of December, between which and the date of Mr. Whitney's death (on the 21st, I think,) an interval of fifteen days elapsed. Now, every gentleman of the Academy who understands what they are now doing in France, knows well that during its last five sessions, the French Academy has been occupied in discussing this very subject of injection and cauterization in diseases of the air passages, admitting unanimously that this operation is not only performed with safety, but that great beneficial results follow therefrom. And within the last few months, large numbers of young and delicate children—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age—have been treated for croup by injection with nitrate of silver into the larynx, by such men as MM. Trousseau, Loiseau, Bouelent, and others. Professor Bennett, of Edinburg, is describing his use of the introduction of the tube and injection into the lungs, says:

"My period of attendance on the clinical wards having expired in January, it was not until last May that I had an opportunity of making a series of observations on this subject. I was then fortunately assisted by Prof. Barker, of New-York, who showed me the kind of catheter he had seen Dr. Green employ, and demonstrated the manner in which the operation was performed. Without entering into minute particulars, I have only to say that I have confirmed the statements made by Dr. Horace Green. I have introduced the catheter publicly in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary in seven patients. Of these, five were affected with phthisis in various stages; one had chronic laryngitis with bronchitis, and one chronic bronchitis, with severe paroxysms of asthma. In several other cases in which I attempted to pass the tube, it was found to be impossible—in some because the epiglottis could not be fairly exposed, and in others on account of the irritability of the fauces and too ready irritation of cough from pressure of the spatula.

My experience of this treatment is as yet too limited to permit my saying anything of its permanent effects. In the case of bronchitis with asthma—a female, aged 24—I have now injected the lungs eleven times, at first throwing in two drachms of a solution of nitrate of silver, of the strength of half drachms of the crystalized salt to one ounce of distilled water, and latterly I have thrown in half ounce of a solution of the strength of two scruples to one ounce. She declares that no remedy has had such powerful effect in lessening the cough, diminishing the expectoration, or delaying the asthmatic paroxysms. She breathes and blows through the tube, when inserted four inches below the larynx, and I have been surprised at the circumstance of the injections not being followed by the slightest irritation whatever, but rather by a pleasant feeling of warmth in the chest, (some have experienced a sensation of coolness,) followed by ease to the cough, and a check for a time to all expectoration.

I think it of importance that these facts should be known to the profession, as a homage justly due to the talents of a distinguished Transatlantic physician, and with the view of recommending a practice, which, if judiciously employed, may form a new era in the treatment of pulmonary diseases." [Applause.]

I have only one word more. I never go, unless requested by some one, to see a patient. I did not desire Mr. Whitney to come and see me. He came of his own accord. I treated him legitimately, and, I believe, properly. When he left me and went under the care of another physician, should I lower myself by dogging him, and thus degrade the profession? [Applause and cries of "Good!"] Never. Had they sent for me, (I having had several cases of retro-pharyngial abscess, where I have saved the lives of the patients by opening those abscesses,) I would not have hesitated to go. I saved my 2 or 3 patients in this City by opening the abscess; they failed to do so. Why should they not come out as magnanimously as Carruthers did, when having lost two patients from having overlooked a pharyngial abscess which was not discovered until after death, he bravely acknowledged it. Dr. Beals has himself described the rage of the family towards me. And how did they meet it? Why was it not lulled at first, as I would have endeavored to do for you, Sir, or for any member of this Academy? [Applause.] Why was not this done by the physician in attendance on the family? I merely ask the question. He has declared that if I had ventured to come near the house I should, in all possibility, have suffered personal violence. That is one reason, perhaps, why, even if I had been called on, I should not have gone. But I would have gone, nevertheless. To these remarks, Mr. President, I wish to add one other. Having understood that a *post-mortem* examination was to be made, several of my medical friends called upon me and urged that either I, myself, or my representative should be present. At length, when the day arrived, Dr. Carnochan, my colleague, said it was injudicious to permit the examination to be made without one of us being there. I deputed him, therefore, to claim of Dr. Mott the privilege of being present. In accordance with this arrangement he drove down in his carriage, but was too late. The examination had already taken place. [Applause, which was immediately put down.]

Dr. Detmold—I wish this applause to be stopped. I do not think it comes from the members of the Academy, and as there are reporters here, I do not wish to have the fact misstated to the public.

The President expressed his hope that all such demonstrations would, in future, be abandoned. He called on Dr. Valentine Mott to state his views of the case under discussion.

Dr. Mott said: It is not necessary, in my opinion, that I should give any elucidation of this case. I will confine my remarks especially to the *post-mortem*. I take it for granted that Dr. Green and all his friends, and indeed every member of this Academy, will do me the justice to state that they believe me. If they do not I will never show my face here again. What motive could I have had in drawing up this *post-mortem?* It was to arrive at the truth, and my whole object was to state it fairly and impartially. And it is done so. I am willing to answer for it, and I will attest to it at any moment. Some insinuations have been made here (with the newspapers we have nothing to do) that that was a chronic abscess. Mr. President, I have not lived in vain—I have lived long enough to know what an acute and what a chronic abscess is; and I say to this Academy, irrespective of any man, that that was not a chronic abscess, but that it was an acute abscess; and I furthermore say, that any man, knowing the anatomy of the pharynx and the larynx, would say immediately that that abscess could not have been got at by the fauces, so as to have been opened. I know the nature of acute and chronic abscesses about the pharynx, and I know a little, I suppose, about opening them, but I defy any man to say that he could see the situation of that abscess by looking into the mouth. That abscess was situated a little laterally of the left side of the thyroid cartilage, reaching down to where the œsophagus begins. Everybody knows that the œsophagus begins lower. In a state of emphysema who can see far into a patient's throat, when everything is blown up? If I had known there was an abscess there, I should certainly have sought more marked symptoms. I wish it understood that I state here, in the face of this Academy, and in the face of this community, that that was an acute abscess. There shall be no shuffling about this thing; the truth must be spoken, and, as far as I know it, I will speak it. The condition of that larynx throughout was remarkably normal. There was not an iota about it that was at all unnatural. Let no man reproach us for not being vigilant. I say anatomically, in defiance of any man, that that abscess could not be reached, *per orem*, through the mouth. I know patients can be saved, but this one could not be. I defend the *post-mortem*; I defend every part of it; but let no man reproach me for inattention.

The President—Be kind enough to say whether this was to be considered as, in any way, a post-pharyngial abscess?

Dr. Mott—It was a post-laryngial—it was hardly a post-pharyngial. Laterally, it went a little perhaps to the left side of the pharynx.

Dr. Douglas—If this was an acute abscess, and had continued from the first day on which Drs. Mott and Beales saw the patient, why don't we find some mention of it in the history of the case? I should like to hear their diagnosis, previous to the *post-mortem*.

Dr. Mott—I drew up that statement, and am answerable for it from beginning to end; and I have nothing to add in connection with it only what I have said in defence of the nature of that abscess. The moment the neck of this gentleman (Whitney) was exposed, and before a cut was made in it, I remarked to my friends, "That is a remarkably large larynx and trachea." I don't know that I ever saw the calibre of a larynx and trachea as large as his was. The abscess was situated as I have described. I do insist upon it that there should be no insinuations thrown out in regard to our motives in this matter. As for myself, I had none but the truth, and have none in appearing here but the truth.

Dr. Douglas—I wish to call the attention of the Academy to one fact, and that is that no insinuations have been made. There is one point I wish to submit in relation to the *post-mortem*: When a simple incision was made and pus flowed, why should not this have been done before the death of the patient?

Dr. Mott—There was no opportunity to feel for fluctuation. You, as a surgeon, (addressing the Chair,) know very well the condition of an emphosematous patient, and you know that, in such a case, it cannot be discovered. And even if we had discovered the fluctuation, what good would it have done? Could we have cut down into it? The emphysema was so very terrible about the neck and the whole front, that it defied altogether the discovery of the abscess. Good Heavens, gentlemen, can you suppose, for one instant, any of you, no matter how good you are, or how young or how old in experience, that I could not detect fluctuation, under ordinary circumstances, as well as other men?

Dr. Peaslee—There is one point to which I wish to call attention.

Dr. Jas. R. Wood—(Interrupting)—I rise to a question of order. We have assembled here to hear the statements of Drs. Green, Mott and Beales. We have not come here to act or to sit as an inquisition upon these gentlemen. This is a scientific body. We cannot debate here as to the right or the wrong, the proper or the improper treatment in this case. The gentlemen have appeared here to illustrate their respective positions.

Dr. Griscom—What is the point of order?

The President—The gentleman is coming to it.

Dr. Wood—The gentleman will find it out.

Dr. Griscom—But the point ought to be stated first.

Dr. Wood—This report is the special order for the evening, and I move that the subject be referred to a special Committee.

Dr. Griscom—That is not a point of order.

The President—Has the case been fully presented yet?

Dr. Peaslee—I rise with no intention of impugning anybody's motives. I rise to come directly to a question of pathology, if that is in order.

Dr. Wood—No, I think it is not. If you have any statement to make in regard to the case, that will be in order.

Dr. Peaslee—It is a construction in regard to the circumstances in which this case originated.

The President—That is in order.

Dr. Peaslee—In regard to this abscess, I shall agree with Dr. Mott fully, that it was an acute abscess. It has been assumed, and I think we all admit, that if that abscess could have been opened it would have given a good deal of relief to the patient. Now, in fact, that abscess was opened. It had a hole large enough to allow the introduction of one finger, and, in fact, Dr. Beales said, of a second one. Then there comes up the question, why was there not a free evacuation of that cavity? It seems to me that the connection between the lung and the emphysema is very clear. The emphysema came from the lung That might have been the first, and then came the abscess.

Dr. Reese said he wished that the cause of death, as entered on the certificate, be stated.

The President said he believed the statements as to the *post-mortem* examination had not all been presented. Dr. Alexander Mott was yet to be heard.

Dr. Griscom inquired of Dr. A. Mott if he was a member of the Academy?

Dr. A. Mott replied in the negative.

It was then proposed that the Academy grant Dr. Mott a hearing, as a matter of courtesy. This was acceded to, and a resolution was adopted to that effect.

Dr. Foy wished to correct a statement made by Dr. Beales, that he (Dr. F.) had gone to Dr. Green's office to learn to pass the probang. It was not a matter of much importance, but he did not want to have it go into the papers. [Laughter.]

Dr. A. Mott—I was merely requested to make the *post-mortem* examination, and did so, with the best of feeling toward Dr. Green, for whom I have always had the most friendly regard; indeed, I meant to make the examination rather with a view to contradict any unfavorable impression that may have been entertained against him. This opening was a little to the left side of the pharynx and the cavity containing pus and destroyed filamentous tissue, extended back from the larynx and downwards toward the trachea on the left side. It was not a post-pharyngial abscess, and I do not see how it is possible that destroyed filamentous tissue, such as appeared in this abscess, could arise from a chronic or an acute abscess, to the extent that we found it in this abscess. The cavity in the lung did not appear to me like an abscess, or any cavity that I had ever seen from disease of the lungs; that is to say, from tubercles, or any disease of that description. It had a novel appearance entirely. I have seen very many abscesses of the lungs, and I never saw one resembling this cavity.

The President—In what lung was it?

Dr. A. Mott—In the upper lobe of the left lung, near the region of the bronchial ramifications. I don't know that I have anything more to say. The facts stated in the *post-mortem* examination are correct in every respect.

Dr. Douglas—I dont see that any additional light has been thrown on the matter by this last statement. I dont exactly understand what Dr. Mott means when speaking of this abscess.

Dr. A. Mott—You mean the abscess between the larynx and the pharynx?

Dr. Douglas—Yes.

Dr. A. Mott—In what respect?

Dr. Douglas—As regards such an amount of disintegrated filamentous tissue not being found in either an acute or a chronic abscess.

Dr. Mott—I say it is rare to see so much sloughing filamentous tissue in any chronic abscess.

Dr. Douglas—You added acute.

Dr. Mott—I will repeat it—or hanging from the walls of an acute abscess. I believe the majority of the gentlemen will back me in that assertion.

Dr. Jas. R. Wood—I rise again to renew my motion to refer this to a select Committee. No man here cares one cent about the feeling existing here between these gentlemen. It has been brought here for us to deliberate upon in a scientific way. Nobody has been censured in the matter. Why then should questions be drawn in, calculated to injure the feelings of gentlemen here? Let the matter go to a Committee, before which each of the gentlemen interested will be heard. I move that a Committee of five be appointed, and, Sir, I wish it understood that I will decline to serve on it.

Dr. Barker—I move an amendment to that. I cannot see the benefit that would arise from sending this subject before a Committee. Why not discuss it in the open Academy? I can see no advantage in referring it to a Committee, but I do in making it a general discussion, in which we may have the aid of the multitudes of physicians who are daily in the habit of performing the operation in question. Ninety-nine physicians out of every hundred have recourse to it in daily practice.

Dr. Wood said he would willingly accept the amendment, but there were a great many questions to be considered and investigations to be made, which could only be thoroughly attended to by a Committee. There must not, he continued, be a party feeling here. There were several gentlemen present from abroad, and he did not wish to have it said that the applause or the hissing that had been here manifested belonged to the members of the Academy.

Dr. Reese—I again submit that the presentation of this case is not complete on the part of Dr. Beales, until he shall inform us what was the cause of death. I submit whether the City Inspector's certificate is not a part of the record, as stating the cause of death.

The President—I believe it is essential.

Dr. Beales—I will answer the question. The cause of death, as placed on the certificate of the City Inspector, was "effusion into the lungs"—among you gentlemen, here, not a very accurate description. There were two reasons, I believe, why that certificate was so returned. One was, I am allowed to say, from kindness towards Dr. Green. It was suggested by Dr. Mott. Finding myself somewhat embrrassed as to how I should make a return to the City Inspector, I consulted Dr. Mott upon the matter. And I will take this opportunity of stating that we have, both of us—(and I can appeal to Dr. Mott to snstain me)—been most urgent that this thing should be left quiet, and that blame should fall upon no person at all. The return to the City Inspector was made with that intention. It may be that scientifically it was not perfectly accurate, but I appeal to Dr. Mott if the intention in so framing it was not to avoid implicating any one.

Dr. Mott—I am very happy to say that we conferred upon that subject, and a common desire was felt that nothing should be said that might awaken public feeling or reflect on Dr. Green. I am sure that was enough. It is not worth while for gentlemen to talk in that way exactly about names being specific. Where is there the medical man who is not occasionally put to his trumps to say what is the cause of death?

Dr. Green—I wish to have all the truth brought out, and should be sorry if anything was concealed from delicacy of feeling towards me. If these gentlemen have not reported to the City Inspector the true cause of death, I will not say they have failed in doing their duty, but I will say they would have done it better if they had. I should be glad to have them state the cause of death before the Academy. If they know it, let us have it. Having been accused directly by Dr. Beales of having, by my treatment, caused the patient's death, I wished to have that cause stated, and I pressed the wish to him, inasmuch as I am constantly treating patients in the same way. I have desired him to state to me explicitly in what way I caused death, and he has declined giving me an answer. I would like to know how a treatment in universal use should have been attended by such results.

Dr. V. Mott—I will say for the edification of the gentlemen present, that we are all at a loss occasionally to find a name that will be swallowed as a disease that has been known. Now, for the information of the Academy, I tell you that that gentleman (Mr. Whitney) died of an abscess in the left side of the larynx and anterior to the pharynx, and a little posterior on the left side; that was the exact situation of this abscess. Along with that he died with a most splendidly normal larynx and trachea, until within about an inch of the bifurcation. He died of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the trachea, of prodigious inflammation of the left bronchus, and of a less inflammation of the right bronchus. He also died from a cavity in the lungs, like as if they had been scooped out at the apex. He died of a very vigorous inflammation of half of the left upper lobe, with hepatisation, and a hole leading through the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis, through which he was blown up extensively by emphysema. Now, you have all I have to say on the *post-mortem*. Say what he died of, if you please? [Laughter.]

Dr. Green again said he was ready to come before this Academy of his compeers, and have this question thoroughly examined. But I have had something to do with Committees in this Academy, and, until a report in which I am concerned, that has been lying three or four years on the table, comes up and is disposed of, I would not feel warranted in favoring a reference of this subject to a special Committee, as has been proposed.

A motion to adjourn was then put and lost, and all further controversy terminated by the adoption, by a large majority, of a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Academy then adjourned.

Arrest of a Wife-Murderer.

The Prairie du Chien *Leader*, of a late date, has the following particulars relative to the murder of a wife. It is a singular as well as revolting affair:

"On Monday night last, John W. Crosby, Chief of Police of St. Paul, assisted by Deputy-Sheriff Prescott, arrested one Laurent Lollier, for some time past a resident of this city, a blacksmith, and German by birth, for the murder of his wife two years ago, in the vicinity of St. Paul.

The circumstances of the murder, as related to us, furnish a forcible illustration of the adage that "Murder will out." They are as follows: There was some differences between Lollier and his wife on account of their religion, she being a Protestant and he a Catholic. The ill-feeling consequent upon this state of affairs was fomented by his relatives. Quarrels and hatred on his part ensued, terminating at last in his taking her life, by beating out her brains with an axe or a hammer, in his own house.

At the time the murder was perpetrated, a young man who was boarding with them stood by, and afterwards (it being late in the night) assisted Lollier in binding the dead woman on a horse, and taking her some two miles into the woods, where Lollier owned a piece of land with a log cabin on it. They placed the corpse in this and set fire to it. The bones of the woman were not wholly consumed by the fire, and shortly after Lollier went out and buried them near the spot. To the young man who assisted him in disposing of the corpse, as a reward, and to purchase his silence, Lollier gave forty acres of the land, said to be now worth a $100 an acre.

To avert any suspicion which might attach to the disappearance of his wife, he, on the same night fired a number of haystacks, which he charged were fired by her after having had a quarrel with her, and thereupon she left, he being ignorant as to whither she had gone. This statement seemed to satisfy his neighbors, who gave themselves no further uneasiness about the matter. Subsequently Lollier left the place, and came to Prairie du Chien, his accomplice remaining at St. Paul.

Upwards of a year after the murder, the latter, while in a drinking saloon, and under the influence of liquor, let drop some remarks which excited suspicion. The neighbors talked of instituting a search, and Lollier's brother came down here from St. Paul to warn him of their intention. Fearful lest the bones should be discovered, the murderer attempted to hire a poor neighbor, a tailor by trade, to go up to the spot and remove them. In attempting to induce him to undertake this task, *he made a confession of the whole affair!* The neighbor, while declining the undertaking, promised to keep the matter to himself. The threatened investigation was, however, abandoned.

Lollier, who had got into a very good business here, had formed a partial partnership with a wagon-maker. After his conversation with the tailor, in speaking with his partner on their prospects he remarked that, if he could only be rid of the tailor—who knew something that might harm him—he should be contented, adding that he *must* get rid of him. Something in his manner led his partner to warn the tailor that Lollier meditated evil toward him; and, upon this, the tailor made a full statement of his knowledge of the murder. Information was given to our officers, who at once took steps, resulting as we have stated in the commencement of this article. On Tuesday morning the prisoner was taken off, by way of Milwaukee, in irons. His accomplibe has also been arrested, and as there is no question of their guilt, there is little doubt but justice will be meted out to them.

Our Minister to Mexico.

From the Mobile Register.

The enemies of Mr. Forsyth are extremely restless, if not positively distressed, about his relation to the Government. They can find no solace for their suffering except in diligent search for proofs of misunderstanding between the Administration and himself. A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* mousing about Washington to catch an item of some hoped-for difficulty, was startled in his feline prowling by evidence from this quarter confirmatory of his inimical guesses. In our remarks upon the letter of a former writer in relation to Mr. Forsyth's position, the last correspondent of the *Picayune* finds proof, strong as holy writ, that a question has arisen at Washington whether Mr. Forsyth is Minister or not. Now, the correspondent himself raised the question in his first letter, and we replied that it was not a debate, as he was not only the Minister, but would remain so until he resigned; and this reply, he thinks, is confirmatory of his own statement that the President considers Mr. Forsyth's mission at an end upon the mere necessity of the Government to withdraw him from Mexican anarchy. The facts and events of the Minister's return are so well known to the world that it were almost an insult to the intelligence of this country to repeat them; facts and events which ought to be known to the correspondent of the *Picayune* and the Mobile *Advertiser*, and ought to have satisfied them that the withdrawal of Mr. Forsyth implied no dissatisfaction of the Government with him; public events and notorious facts that openly prove that censure of his conduct was furthest from the thoughts of the President or Cabinet in his recall; and facts and events that showed the entanglement of Mexican affairs equally painful to the world, the President and the Minister. It has been clearly stated that the United States deemed it proper to send a vessel of war to bring Mr. Forsyth home, as a public manifestation of the regard of his Government for his firm and truly American conduct in the critical circumstances in which he was placed, and, further, the President has said in his Message that the Minister had discharged the trust committed to his charge with ability and zeal. Well, then, what candid mind can infer from this proof any other fact than that the relations of the President and Minister are of the most amicable character?

It is stated in British Court circles that a marquis who has recently been married to a lady nearly thirty years his junior, has already been separated from his bride.

THE CUBAN SCHEME.

Important Movement of Resistance Among the Virginia Democracy.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 19.

The proposition of Senator Slidell to place $30,000,000 "as an installment for the purchase of Cuba," in the hands of the President, is treated by the Press with a superficial comment scarcely more satisfactory than the marked indifference to its passage or rejection, which seems to possess both Houses of Congress, with regard to most of the startling propositions, Executive or Legislative in their origin, which have distinguished the present session of Congress.

Mr. Slidell's proposition will not, however, we sincerely trust, be allowed to pass through default of opposition, or by sufferance. The serious financial embarrassment in which it cannot fail to involve us, offers a very serious obstacle to a scheme which affords no perceptible promise of countervailing advantage.

When a proposition is made to raise the public debt (which, twelve months ago, stood at "0,") by a single *coup*, to $100,000,000, we have the right to demand some substantial evidence of good to be accomplished, of benefit to be derived. What is the immediate object or necessity to be met by this appropriation of money to coax a purchase? The sum offered, however important at this time to our depleted treasury, is entirely too insignificant to tempt the cupidity of Spain. It is not even pretended that this $30,000 000 would be regarded as a sufficient equivalent for the purchase of Cuba. Indeed, it is regarded as a mere "installment" by the proposer himself.

In what manner, then, is this installment to be rendered an inducement to Spain for the sale of Cuba? In the earlier years of our Republic, when the galvanic wire of Alexander Hamilton had scarcely revived the pallid corpse of public credit, when our Government was as yet a mere experiment, when the permanency of the Union was as doubtful and more doubted than the solvency of the treasury, it was natural that foreign nations should demand some pledge in the way of prospective appropriation, before negotiating for the transfer of valuable Territories. But now, will it be pretended that Spain donbts or can doubt the ability of the Federal Government, to raise and appropriate without delay or impediment the whole sum, however large, which may, and whenever it may be required for the purchase of Cuba? Equally flimsy would be the presence that this appropriation is necessary to convince Spain of the *willingness* of the Legislative Department of the Government, to coöperate with the Executive in the purchase of Cuba. Spain knows, England knows, France knows, everybody knows that both Legislature and Executive, as well as the people themselves, are only too desirous to secure this darling object.

Why, then, shall the appropriation be made? If it is intended as a link in the policy of practical argument by which it is attempted to force on us an increase of tariff duties—that line of vicious management which would increase expenditures, present and prospective, for the purpose of increasing the rates of taxation, only for the ultimate purpose of stimulating certain branches of industrial pursuit at the expense of all other pursuits and occupations—then we owe it to ourselves, and to the principles of the party to which we owe our honest loyalty, to crush this bantling as remorselessly as we would assail the protective system itself. Nay, the qualifying "if" is scarcely necessary, for whatever be the *intent* of Mr. Slidell's proposition, its *tendency* of domestic influence is obviously what we indicate.

But there is another supposition, the most probable of all, and one which will not fail to receive immediate credence in Europe, to the exclusion of all others; that this appropriation is intended, not as an instalment of a round sum to be fixed by a future treaty as the amount of purchase money to be paid over to Spain, but *a bonus to be employed in secret negotiation with Spanish officials, so as to induce the accomplishment of a treaty of purchase.*

We will not pause to discuss the morality of such an arrangement, nor the probability of such intent. Whether this be the intent or not, *it will at once be recognized as such by European diplomatists, and this alone will be sufficient to delay the acquisition of Cuba.* The ostentatious publicity which has unfortunately been given to diplomatic documents bearing on this question, and the loose, vague, devil-may-care tone of undetermined rashness and undefined purpose which has marked Congressional discussions on the same subject, have already served to awaken and irritate the selfish apprehensions of England and France, to call into exercise all their resources of diplomatic management and powerful influence at the Court of Madrid to arouse in Spain, if not in Cuba, all the opposition of national jealousy. *We have lost much ground, both as regards time and international confidence, by inopportune movements for the acquisition of Cuba.*

At present, an abstinence from all public demonstration, if not an entire "masterly inactivity," is what is needed to ripen this fruit of territorial aggrandizement.

There are more reasons than one to justify such a conservative course, and to require its adoption. In order to succeed in any one of the great objects of domestic or home policy, we must retrench not only the present rates of expenditure, but also *the extravagant list of magnificent schemes which has received the sanction of the Executive* To accomplish anything at all we must refrain from attempting too much. The great Napoleon himself, with all the resources of an empire at his sole command, never ventured the simultaneous accomplishment of so many daring projects. The acquisition of Cuba, at a minimum expense of $100,000,000, the construction of a Pacific Railroad, at perhaps double the figure; a Mexican protectorate, international preponderance in Central America, in spite of all the powers of Europe; the submission of distant South American States; the repulse of unwarrantable demands, in which the selfish British policy of foreign encroachment is deeply interested; the enlargement of the navy; a largely-increased standing army; a vital reactionary change in the mode of collecting revenue, directly opposed to the current of free-trade sentiment which is now drawing into its channel all the nations of the earth; a gigantic financial revolution, which contemplates a transfer of all the power over banking and industrial corporations from the hands of the States to those of the Federal Government, involving a monopoly of monetary command at the centres of trade—*what Government on earth could possibly meet all the exigencies of such a flood of innovations? What Treasury could afford the drain required to supply it?*

No, this sort of thing is out of the question. This chasing after a multitude of objects, will inevitably lose us everything of solid benefit, besides involving us in complicated embarrassments, which the wisdom of a subsequent century will hardly be sufficient to unravel. *We want a Napoleon in the field. We want some man who can concentrate all the energies and resources, Governmental and national, on some one great point of reform or advancement.* Abundant promises, magnificent and various, although mutually destructive, may indeed win for an Administration, an agglomeration of tolerance, *not of support*, from conflicting interests and interested contestants. But the Administration which aims to secure for itself, or for the party which it represents, the confidence and the earnest coöperation of popular support, or which aims still higher at the speedy accomplishment of great and beneficial public measures, such an Administration must be chary of promises, and must resort to a concentration of purpose, and a provident consolidation of public resources.

We must at once take hold on the first point of policy, the comparative importance and present urgency of which command the most immediate attention.

In the domain of foreign policy, a Virginia Representative, the Hon. A. G. Jenkins, seems to have recognized the clue to the disentanglement of our international complications. Before we can calculate the expediency of any other step, the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty must be effected.

Lake Disasters.

The following is a synopsis of marine losses on hulls and cargoes, upon the Northwestern lakes for the year 1858:

Loss on steam hulls	$163,725	
Loss on cargoes	30,580	
Total loss by steam vessels		$194,305
Loss on sailing hulls	$313,719	
Loss on cargoes	224,288	
Total		$537,927
Grand total		$732,232

The following is a statement of the losses in 1857:

Loss on steam hulls	$393,647	
Loss on cargoes	84,495	
Total		$478,142
Loss on sailing hulls	$570,579	
Loss on cargoes	339,214	
Total		909,793
Grand total		1,387,935
Decrease in 1858		$655,903
Loss of life in 1857		490
Loss of life in 1858		122
Decrease		368

Governor Banks on the Pardoning Power—Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivered an address to his new Executive Council, Jan. 11, in which he treated chiefly on prison discipline and the pardoning power. He held that punishment should be as mild as the nature of the crime will admit, but at the same time, it should be executed with as few exceptions as the lot of humanity will admit. The Governor says,

"The more the power of pardon for crimes is extended, the more directly does it interfere with the principle that underlies our Government and the Constitution; which prohibits the interference of either department with the prerogatives of any other. The legislature defines the crime and limits the penalty; the judicial department hears evidence and determines punishment. The executive has no part in the work, and ought never to intervene except when in possession of such facts as lead directly to the conclusion that neither legislative nor judicial tribunals being in possession of the same knowledge, would have framed or applied the law. This rule I fear would not cover many of the cases in which pardon has been granted in past years."

He goes on to argue that this general hope of obteining pardon affects the discipline of prisons, as men on the instant of conviction commence their efforts for release; sometimes prosecuting officers urge conviction on the ground that if it be not just a pardon can be obtained; there is even reason to suppose that in some cases weak persons have been induced to confess crime for the protection of associates under the assurance that a pardon will be obtained, and sometimes a sentence of great severity is imposed under the popular impression that not more than half the sentence is served out.

The Dresden *Gazette* states that the marriage of Prince George, of Saxony, with the Princess Maria Anne, of Portugal, will be celebrated in the early part of May.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—NO. 2.

The Positions thereon of the Anti-Administration Press in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position of the Louisville *Journal* on the subject before us is that it is the duty of all branches of the General Government to protect and uphold Slavery in all Territories of the United States where Slavery exists or is carried, and where the settlers or "squatters" neglect or refuse to protect and uphold it.

On the other hand, the Louisville *Democrat* regards this position of the *Journal's* as extreme and impracticable, however tenable it may be in the abstract, under the *Journal's* construction of the "Dred Scott decision." The position of the *Democrat* is mainly identical with that taken by Senator DAVIS last September in Portland, Me., and repeated by him in November at the capital of his own State. It is this:

That, whatever Congress and the Courts may do to protect Constitutionally the Constitutional proprietary rights of all individual citizens in the Territories, this protection cannot, *practically*, secure and establish the right to hold slaves or any other kind of property there in opposition to the interests and sentiments of the organized settlers; that the attempted enforcement of Federal laws would amount to nothing in behalf of slaveholders in any Territory, without voluntary coöperation with the executors of these laws on the part of its people; that the free introduction and secure tenure of Slave property in any Territory actually and solely depends upon the local public opinion: that the protection of it by the Federal authorities, even under a special Federal Slave Code, would avail nothing to the individual, much less to "the institution" in a community hostile to it; that the slave-owner will not try to hold and use his "peculiar" property where his neighbors and the people manifestly don't want it and will not have it in their midst; that the People themselves of every State and every Territory will form their own character and shape their own policy on this as every other domestic matter, and no Federal intervention in the premises will effect anything in opposition to their own manifest will.

This Douglas doctrine, the ground of Cols. HARNEY and HUGHES, of the *Democrat*, Mr. PRENTICE and his colleagues strongly oppose;—but on the 18th ult. Mr. P. came out with a leader which would seem to indicate that he has some notion, after all, of coinciding one of these days with Col. HARNEY on this very question, and becoming, himself, a brother "squatter sovereign" on the subject of the "Dred Scott Decision" as he now is on "Lecompton." Here are the *Journal's* own words on the 18th of last December:

"So far as Slavery is concerned, the status of every foot of our Territory is at this moment *fixed beyond the power of the Federal Government to change it.* Nearly the whole of the vast domain of the Union is free, and, what is not, *can't be made Free by the authorities at Washington.* This is a sober fact. * * Outside of the States in which it now is, Slavery, within the present limits of the Republic, has scarcely a rood on which to plant itself with a tolerable hope of existing. And if, *feeble and unaggressive as after all it really is*, it shall attempt to occupy the scanty portion of the national domain not absolutely shut against it, why, under any Administration but a *revolutionary* one, *the will of the people in the midst of whom it is, and not the President, must give it its quietus, if it receive it at all. Popular Sovereignty alone can peacefully accomplish the purpose.* A Executive discrimination would be *powerless* if it were fair."

This, indeed, is coming quite close on to the Douglas doctrine. "The will of the people," "Popular Sovereignty alone," he says, can peacefully settle the question. All Federal intervention is "powerless" and fruitless, productive only of mischief and evil to the people concerned and to our Federal Union. No territory can be made Slave or Free by "the authorities at Washington." The soil and climate, and the interests, wants and demands of the settlers alone dispose of the case every where, and determine the status of every Territory "beyond the power of the Federal Government to change it."

Very well. The editor of the *Journal*, in effect, here admits that Federal intervention for the protection of the proprietary rights of Southerners in the Territories can avail nothing for upholding their rights and establishing their institution, in opposition to the popular will. It will not do for Congress to attempt to check, counteract and control the will of the people on this subject. He has virtually avowed with Judge DOUGLAS that intervention can settle nothing can effect nothing, would be utterly, to all practical and good intents and purposes, useless and "powerless."

Where the organized settlers do want Slavery, of course they'll protect and uphold it without any foreign assistance, and no foreign power can drive it out or shut it out from their midst. Where they don't want slave property or slave labor, they can't, as a matter of fact, be forced to protect and uphold either, nor could a Federal Slave Code, executed by all the means in the Federal power, uphold Slave property or establish the institution there. If the people concerned can and should be forced to protect Slavery or Slaveholding, they can and would as well be forced to *establish* it, and we should have, in place of our Federal Government, a gigantic Central Despotism. If the institution cannot be established in opposition to the popular will and policy, as Mr. PRENTICE admits, neither can the right to hold Slaves be established anywhere in opposition thereto, nor property in Slaves be protected and secured in a community where its use or nature is obnoxious to the public sentiment. The free will and consent, and friendly action of the organized settlers, are essential to its security. This, Sir, is the Douglas doctrine—practically and fully exemplified by actual facts.

In the case of Kansas the attempt was made over and over again to protect Slave property by all the might, appliances and resources of the Federal arm and of the border ruffians and villains too; but to no effect, for the people—not the people according to the Lecompton fiction and fraud, but the real people—were opposed to the existence of such property, and would have none of it in their midst. God forbid that a like attempt shall ever again be made within the confines of the United States to defraud and outrage to override and crush down the popular will!

Mr. PRENTICE, Sir, has in one instance gone so far in favor of this very doctrine that I can't see how he can do otherwise than favor it again, and soon accept and advocate it. He seems too staunch an Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Administration man not to embrace it. His admissions on the 18th ult. require him to embrace it. Instead of any more branding this as "revolutionary," we may soon see him strenuously insisting that it would be highly mischievous and "revolutionary" for the authorities at Washington to attempt either to plant or shut out Slavery or Slaveholding; to establish or abolish the right to hold a single slave anywhere, in defiance of the local sentiment and "will of the people."

If so, the Douglas and Anti-Administration Democrats, and the "Opposition" in Kentucky, can well march hand-in-hand, under the flag of absolute Popular Sovereignty, against the Administration forces under BOYD and MAGOFFIN, and can, if they will it, win a decided victory.

Always yours, with high regard, PONTIAC.

An Urgent Public Necessity.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Council of New-York you were kind enough, some time since, to speak favorably of my request to be allowed the right of establishing, especially in the lower or business part of the City, a system of public urinals.

I am well aware of the embarrassing nature of this project; but I am, also, familiar with the public-spirited interest which you take in all matters of general comfort and utility, and I venture to hope that you will, by giving publicity to my letter, aid me in reaching the ear of the community, and in putting every one in a position to judge for himself of the importance of my project.

You have often and justly complained of the filthy condition of certain of the most crowded thoroughfares of this City, and, in so doing, you were certainly the voice of the public. At this particular season of the year we suffer only from unwholesome smells and from the repulsive appearance of some of our streets. But in Summer graver considerations arise. It becomes then a question of public health, and, as New-York increases in population, will become yearly a more and more serious question, What shall be done to relieve the City of this nuisance? At Paris it was long ago found advisable to place along the sideways of the most crowded streets, brick columns of four feet in diameter and twelve in height, opening upon the carriage way. Experience has shown that these contrivances combine all that is required by public decency with all that is essential to the comfort and even to the sanitary well-being of the people. The number of these columns has accordingly been augmented by each successive municipal government of the French metropolis. In London and other great European cities, the same plan has been adopted, but with modifications which have, in many cases, seriously impaired its utility.

My object is to apply it with ameliorations and improvements to the wants of New-York. I propose to use iron instead of brick, and to reduce the diameter of the columns from four to three feet, reducing the height also from twelve feet to ten. I can also make the columns more sightly by this change in the material.

I add, also, in this interior, a pipe supplying a constant stream of running water; and, as a further protection against impropriety of all sorts, I should place before the entrance an iron plate three feet broad and seven in height, at a distance of sixteen inches from the sides of the entrance, thus entirely concealing the interior of the column. The space occupied by the column would be of three feet in width and three feet eight inches in depth, measured from the edge of the sidewalk. In order to avoid any interference with the movement of the population or with the frontages of the buildings, I should place the columns only at the corners of the blocks, and only where the width of the pavements at these points offers an angle equal to less than nine feet.

And, as I wish public opinion to decide upon the merits of my plan, I offer to make a trial of four years, at the end of which time I will undertake to remove the columns entirely if requested so to do.

The whole enterprise will be made at my own expense—for construction, maintenance and daily supervision. As fast as they shall be built, the columns will become the property of the public, and my only claim for recompense will be the exclusive privilege of using the wall of the columns for placards during 20 years, after which my rights will be given up. I leave the subject to your consideration, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. VIENNOT.

Proposed Increase of Postage.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would appear from the language of the Postmaster-General that the Government propose—in order partially to enhance the revenue—that we should retrograde, and apply, or reënact the postage laws of 1845, so that the tariff on a single letter shall be fixed at *five cents* for distances not over three hundred miles; and *ten cents* for greater distances, in lieu of the present rates of postage. Taking it for granted, though I do not admit the fact, that from the great extent of territory to be necessarily traversed, a uniform postage of small amount (say three cents) could not be made a self-supporting system in the United States, still a plan something like the following, might be hit upon, and would, if we are to be more highly taxed for the transportation of our letters, I suggest, give more general satisfaction. Let the tariff be fixed as follows:

For the transportation of a single letter from a place in any of the States to any other place *in the same State*, three cents.

For the transportation of a single letter from a place in any of the States to another place in *a different State*, five cents; provided the distance does not exceed three thousand miles, and if exceeding that distance, ten cents.

This plan would, I submit, equalize the burden of a taxation extremely unpalatable. And, if distance be thus taken into consideration as regards the transportation of a letter, may, and ought not that same principle to be applied with reference to the charge for the delivery of the letter. It may be all very well, and but a simple act of justice, that the post-office in rural and thinly-populated districts should for the delivery of a letter, charge two cents for such delivery, but surely in large cities, where the places of business and the residences of the people are more concentrated, the charge, if any, ought not to be more than one cent. If private expresses can and do afford to deliver letters for one cent each, and obtain a profit, why should not the Government do so also?

If my memory does not misgive me, we had a Committee of influential citizens in the year 1856, (of which our present worthy and efficient Postmaster was a member,) whose object was to induce the Government to adopt a uniform system. Cannot that Committee be resuscitated at the present time, and with good effect? If the corresponding portion of the community of this and other large cities are to be more highly taxed for the transportation of their letters, let there be some method in such taxation.

But let not the Postmaster-General lay "the flattering unction to his soul" that an increase in the tariff will bring an increase of the total revenue. Why all experience rebuts such an assumption. The records of his own office would do so. The abolition of the franking privilege is a step in the right direction; and, as we cannot at present have a uniform system of postage, let us of "two evils choose the least;" and if we do retrograde let us apply the brake as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours, E. K.

The Galway Packet Station.

A dispatch dated Dublin, Dec. 29, says:

"This evening his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received a numerous and most influential deputation on the subject of the Galway Packet Line, at the Vice Regal Lodge. The deputation was composed of peers and members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor elect, members of the town council, bankers, merchants and traders.

The object of the deputation was to present his Excellency with a copy of the resolution which had been adopted at the meeting lately held at the Mansion House, and to solicit his Excellency's support and influence with the Government for a grant to enable the Company to carry out the object fully which Mr. LEVER had in view in the enterprise of establishing the line between Galway and America.

His Excellency, in reply, said he had already expressed his desire of seeing the enterprise carried out successfully, but there were parties to be consulted before a subsidy could be granted by Government for the purpose of bolstering up a commercial enterprise, except where the public good would be promoted. The Treasury, the Post-Office, the Admiralty, and, even a still more important body, the House of Commons, should be consulted. He would, however, not cease to urge the question upon the consideration of Lord DERBY; and, perhaps, by not asking too much at a time, they might succeed in getting substantial assistance.

Mr. GRATTAN said it was not a subsidy that was required, but a share of public money for service performed for the public good.

The deputation then withdrew.

OBITUARIES.

Samuel W. Singer, the editor of Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, of Roper's *Life of More*, of reprints of *Spence's Anecdotes*, and of two handsome editions of *Shakespeare*, is dead, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Singer was the friend of Francis Douce, whose fine library is part of the Bodleian, and he inherited a fair portion of Douce's large fortune.

The Countess Rostoptchine, well known for her poetic talents, lately died at Moscow. She was the daughter-in-law of Count Cedor Rostoptchine, who gave orders to burn Moscow in 1812, and whose noble qualities acquired him the esteem of both friends and enemies.

The Hon. Mrs. Anson, whose sudden death, in Northamptonshire, Eng., we have already announced, was the widow of the late Commander-in-Chief in India. Her death resulted from an overdose of laudanum, mistaken for a draught.

Capt. Thomas Galway, R. N., the British Consul at Naples for the past twenty-five years, has just died at his post. Capt. Galway was married to a daughter of Mrs. Amelia Opie, the novelist.

Count Waldstein-Wurtemberg, head of one of the most illustrious families in Bohemia, has just died at Prague, aged 64.

The death of the Marquis of Aylesford is announced in the London papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another murder has been committed in Philadelphia. The *Press*, Jan. 17, says: Yesterday morning, Coroner Fenner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Patrick Maginn, at his residence in Prosperous-alley, (now Darcey-street,) running from Fitzwater-street to Shippen-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, whose death was caused by violence. The deceased was found sitting in a small house in the rear of the building, with the top of his head apparently smashed in. His coat, saturated with blood, was drawn over his head, and his clothing gone, undeniable evidence that he had been beaten at some other point, and put in that position by his assailants. Mary Maginn, the wife of the deceased, was sworn. She had a quarrel with her husband on Friday night last in her father's house; that is the place where he gave her a blow over the eye with a brick; she remained in an adjoining house over Friday night; the last she saw of her husband was at seven o'clock on Saturday night, when he left in company with "English Bob;" on Saturday night her husband said to "English Bob" that he owed him a licking, and when "English Bob" went to Young's (a house in the neighborhood) he would settle it; the next she saw of her husband was in the house at the rear of the building next morning; there were spots of blood on the pavement leading to this out-house, and also blood in the alley and on the pavement in front. The witness had an infant in her arms.

A negro duel is noticed in the Kanawha (Va.) *Republican*, as among the incidents that occurred in and about the Salines on Christmas day. It was rather a bungling affair. The preliminary arrangements appear not to have been according to the provisions laid down in the Code of Honor. We do not understand the parties felt any particular stain upon their honor which they desired to wipe out by the fashionable appeal to the *duello*. The affair seems to have been a kind of trial, or practice, preparatory to a real duel. But so it was, they stood off at measured distance, and shot at each other with muskets loaded with blank cartridges. In the excitement, one of the combatants, in drawing the ramrod, left the button or head in the gun, and the result was he killed his opponent by shooting him through the breast. The negro shot was free, the other was a slave. These are the facts in the case as reported to us. We do not know that there has been any legal investigation into the affair.

In the town of Shullsbury, Wisconsin, the Supervisors recently refused to appropriate $100 for Roman Catholic purposes, whereupon an indignant priest went before the Board, and denounced them in unmeasured terms. He is reported to have said: "I suppose the reason why you refuse to grant the appropriation is, that it is to benefit the Catholics; but I am rejoiced to think that such things cannot always be, for there is a crisis coming, and sooner than people are aware of. *Yankee*dom has had about its full sway, and others are about to rule in this country, and then neither you, nor any sect of base heretics, will dare to refuse us an appropriation for such purposes." A colloquy then ensued between the Supervisors and the priest, in the course of which the priest branded one of the members as "an infamous scoundrel."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois reports that, under the existing system of instruction, the number of public schools has increased to 10,238; that out of the 470,540 white persons in the State, between 5 and 21 years of age, 440,339 have, during the year, been in attendance at these schools; that in two years, 1,267 new school-houses have been built, at a net cost of $1,324,947; that the schools have been open, on an average, six and five-sixths months each; that there are 5,878 female, and 7,503 male teachers; that they were paid, in twelve months, wages to the amount of $2,383,688; that during that time $4,975,063 were expended for school purposes alone; and that the permanent school fund is now valued at $4,458,419.

An expensive quarrel is pending between the Michigan Central and the Great Western roads. The Detroit and Milwaukee Road, which is controlled by the former, propose running a line of boats from Grand Haven to Milwaukee. The distance from Detroit to Milwaukee by this route will be less than from Detroit to Chicago by the Michigan Central, and nearly 100 miles less than the two points *viâ* Chicago. Notwithstanding this difference, the Michigan Central Road demands that rates to Milwaukee shall be the same by both routes, and unless this is agreed to they will run a line of boats from Buffalo to Detroit, in opposition to the Great Western. The latter will not agree to such rates.

The third supplement to *Klüpfel's Guide* gives interesting statistics of the Book-trade in Germany. Northern Germany contrasts strikingly with Southern Germany both in production and consumption of books. In Northern Germany, Saxony and Prussia, *i. e.*, Leipsic and Berlin, are the great centres both of publication and sale. In Southern Germany, Austria, though the smallest producer, is the largest consumer. In the last few years quite a new market has been opened up to the trade in Austria. The editor of the *Guide* explains this by saying that the interest for literature there is fresh and young; and, there being no stock on hand in the Vienna shops, all has to be ordered at once from Leipsic. Bavaria, on the other hand, is the worst market of the Southern States.

The *Western Episcopalian* says that, of forty-three Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated during the last thirty years, only five have been removed by death. The Presiding Bishop, Dr. Brownell, is now in the fortieth year of his Episcopate. Bishop Meade, the next in seniority, was consecrated in 1829, ten years after Bishop Brownell. During the four years since the consecration of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, there has been but one Bishop consecrated—Bishop Bowman, of Pennsylvania. During the four years preceding, there were no less than twelve commissioned for the Episcopate.

T. B. Bingham, of Bridgeport, Conn., a young man of good standing in his church, popular in society, of good education, formerly principal of a public school in New-York City, and latterly in the same position at Bridgeport, has been held to answer a charge of attempting to poison his wife. The lady had been recently confined, and while yet ill, the attempt to poison was made, by mixing arsenic in her medicine and food, at various times. The crime was detected by means of an apple, into which arsenic had been inserted, by means of a plug, and the apple then roasted. This apple was subjected to various chemical tests.

The island of Rock Island, Ill., has been declared the property of preëmptors. The Rock Island *Commercial* says: "The Commissioner of the Land Office has decided that the reservation of Rock Island for military purposes ceased in 1848, and that the land became subject to preëmption by the transfer then made by the Secretary of War to the Land Department, all except that on which the public buildings stood. There are two parties claiming the right to the lots on which they have settled. Each claim for possession about the same time."

The warm weather of the last three days has weakened the ice in the Hudson, between New-York and Fishkill. Above that village the ice is as firm as ever. At Rhinebeck over a hundred men have been employed in filling the large house during the past few days, and a finer quality has not been cut on the Hudson River. Sleighs cross the ice with safety at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. At Albany the ice in the river is very thick. The river between New-York and Sing Sing is full of floating ice.

Fine stock is being imported into Texas in large quantities. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "This season the number is far greater than ever, and, in addition to the ordinary domestic stock, we see that fresh importations of camels and cashmere goats are being introduced. The former are known to do better in Texas than in their own native country, while there can be no doubt that the finest goats will increase and thrive as well."

The Waco (Texas) *Southerner*, of Dec. 24, says: "On Friday last a difficulty occurred between P. C. Whitaker and William Hinton, at the residence of the former, eleven miles below Marlin. Mr. Whitaker was shot with a pistol by Hinton, and died from the wound on Monday last. An investigation of the matter was being had when the stage passed through Marlin yesterday. Mr. Whitaker was an esteemed citizen, and many will regret his death."

The United Brothers Society, at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, have suspended the Rev. Wm. D. Tilbury, from the ministerial office for gross misconduct—such as a theft of $5 from one of his parishoners, buying lumber and refusing to pay for it, selling two or three dollars' worth of stockings and mittens, the manufacture of a poor widow woman, and defrauding her out of the money, &c. The scoundrel has absconded.

A teacher at Newport, R. I., has been fined $20 and costs, for inflicting excessive corporal punishment on one of his pupils. A part of the evidence in the case was a pair of pantaloons, which the boy had on when he was punished. The pants—a new pair made of stout woolen cloth, and lined—were cut through in fourteen different places, as cleanly as if done with a sharp knife. The punishment was inflicted with a cowhide.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint reports that he has assayed some parcels of gold taken from various places within ten or fifteen miles of Henry Creek and the South Fork of Platte River, which proved to be of a fineness equal to 968-1000; and that it was worth a fraction over $20 an ounce troy. This is superior in quality to California, and fully equal to Australia gold.

In Genoa a vessel was launched recently, named *A. Milano*, after the soldier who attempted, some time ago, to assassinate the King of Naples. The authorities at once interfered, and ordered that a name calculated to excite the legitimate complaints of an ally should be removed. The vessel was consequently rechristened *L'Unito*.

The fire which occurred at Pittsburg on Wednesday, Jan. 12, destroyed property to the value of $250,000. It originated in the middle of the square bounded by Washington and Adams streets, Front-row, and Central-alley. The sufferers were Forsyth & Jamison, Sturgis & Son, Messrs. Tucker, McLean, Rose, Raugh, John Trigg and Eagan.

Under the provisions of a postal Convention recently concluded between the United Kingdom and Hayti, the single rate of postage on letters from the United States to Hayti, forwarded in the British mail, *viâ* England, on and after Jan. 1, 1859, is 33 cents, prepayment required, which is in full to destination.

In Portugal, in order to diminish mendicity, measures have just been taken for preventing any persons from begging without the express permission of the authorities.

Petitions for the establishment of a State institution for the deaf and dumb in Massachusetts are in circulation, and Thursday and Friday fourteen, having 1,700 names, were presented to the Legislature.

A bed of rich coal has just been discovered near Duisburg, on the Rhine, in the country of Mors, in Rhenish Prussia, and there is reason to believe that it is of considerable extent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 108, 109, 65, 69 71 to 75.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 581, 953, 999, 1025, 1565, 1586, 1698, 1778, 2059, 2305, 2380, 2467, 2607, 2544½, 2548, 2673, 2690, 2707, 2794, 2873, 2887, 2901, 2226, 2321, and all the causes left over from last Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 482, 490, 496, 498, 502, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 518, 520, 522, 526, 528, 530, 534, 536, 538.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 2, 90, 123, 131, 155, 167 to 170, 172, 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 83, 11, 164, 184, 185.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 3, 209, 318, 360, 364, 369 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 152, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 273, 362, 228, 229.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 29, 57 to 67. *Part II.* —Nos. 45, 46, 47, 49 to 56.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED AFTER JUDGMENT—NEWLY-DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *Robert Murphy*.—The defendant was convicted at the December Term of the Court of counterfeiting quarter dollars. He was brought up for sentence on the last Friday of the term, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment; Court that morning opened by special order at 10 o'clock, instead of 11, its usual hour, and no notice of this change of hour was given to the defendant's attorney. He came in immediately after judgment was rendered, but before 11 o'clock, and prayed a suspension of sentence to enable him to move for a new trial in the cause on account of newly-discovered evidence. The Court suspended the execution of the sentence, and directed due notice of the application to be given to the District-Attorney. On the motion being heard, the District-Attorney insisted that the Court had no power to grant the application for a new trial, especially after judgment and sentence—citing 15 Johns. R. 354, and 8 Wend. R. 549

Held, by the Court, that the case in 16 Johns is in a civil cause, and is hardly consistent with other decisions of the same Court. (1 Johns., Cases, 245.) And the decision in 8 Wend. is directly opposed to another case decided by the same Court on full consideration. (5 Wend. 39) Nor would these cases be authoritative over the Federal Court. Moreover, the authority of the U. S. Circuit Court to grant new trials after conviction has been held in the case of the United States *vs.* Fries. (3 Dall. 515. See also 1 McLean's R. 429 and 3 do., 573; Wharton's Criminal Law, chap. 4.) And a new trial was granted by the Circuit Court for this District in the case of Capt. Smith, convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

That the motion being made almost instantaneously with the sentence, and while the prisoner was yet at the bar, and before the Marshal had begun to execute the sentence, the point that the motion could not be made after judgment was one of strictest formality, and no principle was involved in it further than whether the spoken sentence became inflexibly fixed and out of the control of the Court on the instant it was declared and registered.

That, on the authorities, the Court in criminal cases has plenary authority, certainly during the term at which the trial is had and the judgment rendered to vacate, qualify or change a sentence pronounced upon a convict, before the sentence has been put in execution.

The newly-discovered evidence being material, a new trial is ordered in the case, and influenced in some degree by the strong recommendation to mercy of the Jury who convicted him, the Court orders the prisoner discharged from custody on $200 bail till his new trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

SENTENCE.

Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, was this morning brought up and sentenced to be imprisoned for five years at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5.

INDICTMENTS—PRESENTMENT—ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

The United States vs. *John B. Morris*.—An indictment against the defendant for cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew of the bark *Benefactor*.

The United States vs. *John Lloyd*.—An indictment for passing false invoices through the Custom-house. The Grand Jury, also, handed in the following presentment:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The attention of the Grand Jury having been directed by the Court to the condition of the Eldridge-street Prison, in connection with the escape therefrom of the prisoner Macomber in October last, they have had before them and examined, with one or two exceptions, all the keepers employed there at the time, and their several depositions are hereto annexed. They have, also, examined the prison in regard to its arrangement, security and police, and they report as the result of their labors, that little or nothing could be elicited from the witnesses in regard to the escape of Macomber beyond what was already known.

The manner in which the feat was performed and the facilities (accidental or otherwise) for performing it, as well as the measures taken (or omitted) by the jailors for the recapturing him, are fully set forth in the depositions, a careful examination of which will probably satisfy the Court, as it has the Jury, that when one of them in his examination said (and very truly) "that the strength of the prison lay in the ignorance of the prisoners," he might with equal truth have added that its weakness lay in the inefficiency (or something worse) of its officers.

In regard to the prison, there is very little to be said that has not repeatedly been said before, and nothing at all in its commendation.

The building was not constructed for the use to which it is now applied, and is lacking in every particular of strength and arrangement, internally as well as externally; and notwithstanding all that the place was susceptible of appears to have been done in its adaptation to render it secure, the jury after a careful examination, are satisfied that no prisoner of ordinary activity need remain there any longer than it suits his purposes to do so.

It appears by the testimony that the entire staff of the prison has been replaced by the present Sheriff, and there is reason to hope for some improvement in the administration of its police; but whatever may be the character and capability of the officers, there is enough in its construction, arrangement and organization, to insure to the "Eldridge-street Jail" the reputation it has so long enjoyed, of being a disgrace to the community.

By order of the Jury,

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Foreman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 20.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jemmings vs. *Orser*.—This was an action against the defendant, Ex-Sheriff, to recover possession of personal property; the property in question was household furniture, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, &c. It was formerly in possession of Mrs. A. M. Woodworth, at the house No. 223 Mulberry-street, and was levied upon by the Sheriff by virtue of an execution against Mrs. Woodworth. The plaintiff claims title to the property. The cause was to-day before Justice CLERKE with a jury. It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiff that the furniture in question formerly belonged to one Williams. Mrs. Woodworth came to the plaintiff, with an introduction from a responsible party. She borrowed some money of the plaintiff. In order to secure the plaintiff, a contract was entered into between the parties on the 15th of March, 1854, whereby it was agreed that Williams should transfer the furniture of the house in Mulberry-street to the plaintiff, who was to pay Williams $325 down, and $1,120 in specified installments, and that the plaintiff should rent it to Mrs. Woodworth at $50 per month. As a part of the arrangement the plaintiff turns in the loan to Mrs. Woodworth, as in compensation for some interest that she had in the property.

On cross-examination witness testified that Mrs. Woodworth's professed business was keeping a bath-house; he supposed the house was an assignation-house; he could not recollect when he first thought so, and did not know certainly that was the case; supposed the furniture was used by her as the furniture of an assignation-house.

The defence having proved the judgment, execution, &c., contended that the plaintiff could not recover, because the transaction appeared fraudulent as against the creditors of Williams, and because the property was rented for an immoral purpose; and asked the Judge to charge that if there was an immorality of consideration in the acquisition of the property, then the plaintiff could not recover.

In respect to this request, Justice CLERKE instructed the jury that if the controversy was between Jennings and Mrs. Woodruff—as, for example, a suit to recover the rent due for the furniture—he might probably charge in accordance with the request, but that the principle contended for did not apply to the present case. Immorality in the consideration would avoid the contract, and prevent either of the parties from taking any advantage by the contract, but did not make the property Mrs. Woodworth's, nor justify the Sheriff in levying upon it. He left it for the jury to say whether the transfer of the property to plaintiff was *bona fide*, or was in fact fraudulent.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Heinemann vs. *Lansing*.—This was an action on a promissory note for $1 427 10, and was tried without a Jury, by consent. The defence rested on the following facts: The note was lent, by Lansing, the maker, to Acker & Harris for their accommodation. Acker & Harris bought Exchange on London of plaintiff, giving their own notes therefor, and lodged the note in suit with him as collateral. Acker & Harris failed and assigned all their property, partnership and individual, amounting to some $700,000, for the benefit of creditors. They preferred certain creditors, prefering the note to plaintiff in the second class. The assignment was in the usual form; but after it was made, a special arrangement was entered into between the assignee and the preferred creditors to the effect that the assignee might sell the assigned effects on *credit* not exceeding eight months, and might sell at discount paper received on such sales; it being stipulated that the assignee should not act without approval of a Mr. Buckley, a Committee appointed by the preferred creditors to attend to their interests. This consent to sales on credit was signed by the plaintiff, among others.

The defence contended that, by allowing the assignee to sell on credit, plaintiff in effect extended his time to account, eight months; and that this was tantamount to an extension of Acker & Harris' time to pay the principal notes, such as would discharge defendant, as surety, from liability on his note lodged as collateral. They also claimed to be subrogated to plaintiff's right against Acker & Harris. The plaintiff's counsel contended that there was no valid extension of time given to Acker & Harris such as would discharge their surety, because, 1. There was no consideration for the consent to credit sales; and, 2. It did not suspend the remedy against Acker & Harris. They might have been sued at any time, notwithstanding the consent to sell on credit.

The case was not concluded.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

William H. Disteron vs. *William S. Driggs*.—Motion to vacate order of removal must be denied, with $10 costs.

John S. Harris et al. vs. *The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia*.—Judgment for the defendant on demurrer, with costs.

People ex rel. Richard J. Clark vs. *Cornelius W. Van Voorhis and others*.—Judgment reversed.

Robert S. Noyes vs. *The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company*.—In this case plaintiff perfected judgment on failure to answer, but afterwards moved for leave to file a supplemental complaint. It was held that a supplemental complaint cannot be filed after judgment. The judgment must first be vacated. Ordered that plaintiff is at liberty to vacate his judgment and file a supplemental complaint, on payment to defendants of the costs of this motion, and the costs of the appeal, if any has been taken, from the judgment.

LIABILITY OF GUARANTOR.

William M. Baxter vs. *Elijah Smack*.—This was a demurrer to a complaint. The following opinion was rendered on Wednesday:

ROOSEVELT, J.—It would seem from the complaint, although not distinctly stated, that one Roberts, being the owner of a bond and mortgage, assigned it to Baxter the plaintiff, with an agreement at the same time by the defendant Smack, indorsed on the back of the instrument in these words: "I do hereby (first stating the consideration) guarantee the payment and collection of the principal and interest money of the bond and mortgage within assigned." And the only question presented by the demurrer is, must the party taking such a guarantee first exhaust his remedy on the bond and mortgage, or can he, on the first default, without taking any steps to collect payment from the mortgagor, sue the guarantor leaving him to his remedy, over if the securities should be of any value sufficient to warrant a foreclosure?

It can hardly be said that the case presents any point of law. It is conceded that the law follows the intent. The only difficulty, where parties are careless in the use of language, is to ascertain their intent. When ascertained, the intent if not prohibited by some positive rule or statute, is the law. What then, according to the common understanding, is the meaning of the terms "payment and collection" used in connection with "a mortgage about to be assigned?" If on mere non-payment it was intended that the guarantor should be immediately liable to a suit, no matter how ample the value of the mortgaged premises, why superadd the word "collection" to the word "payment."

The use of that word clearly shows that the corresponding idea was in some form in the mind of the party. I can conceive of no other motive for its insertion than to signify distinctly, that if not paid at maturity, the loan should be collectable by foreclosure, or in other words, that it would be paid if the usual steps were taken for its collection. This interpretation gives some force to all parts of the sentence, whereas the other renders the term "collection" a mere nullity.

My conclusion is that the present suit is premature, unless some facts in relation to the mortgage other than those indicated in the complaint, as it now stands, can be stated and proven. The demurrer therefore is allowed, with liberty, however, to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs, provided he do so in twenty days.

E. S. Bolles vs. *Thomas Smith*—Case settled.

David Banks vs. *John Daly et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Motion for cost against Receiver denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Nicholas E. Paine vs. *The Tremont and Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Emilie van der Groeben vs. *Arthur van der Groeben*. —Report of the Referee confirmed, and order for judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Anderson et al. vs. *Nicholas*.—Defendant allowed to put in answer on consenting to a reference.

Allen and Stewart vs. *Gronness*.—Motion for new trial denied. Defendant's remedy is an application to the General Term for leave to reargue the appeal from the order of July 7, 1858.

Sandford, Administrator, vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad*. —Case settled and left with Special Term clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hurd vs. *Miller*.—Judgment for defendant with liberty to amend.

Lenting vs. *Staunton*.—Motion denied without costs.

Daguerre vs. *McGuire*.—Judgment for plaintiff for $50 and interest from May 1, 1857.

Frost vs. *Brennen*.—Further hearing in terms suggested in opinion.

Smith vs. *Brennen*.—Motion denied without prejudice to renew on further proof. $7 costs to defendant, and abide event.

Ranson vs. *Wheeler*.—Case settled.

Walsh vs. *Kinshadt*.—Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Ely vs. *Cooke*.—Motion denied. (See opinion.)

Andrews vs. *Murray*.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Fowler vs. *Dehon*.—Judgment for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Jury, in the case of Marcynziki, the self-styled Polish Count, after having been locked up all night, failed to agree and were discharged.

William Gott and William Hawe, the latter being a Policeman, were charged with an assault and battery on Richard T. Hawthorn, acting Senior-Assistant at Bellevue Hospital, and Appleton P. Collins, a medical student of the same establishment, on Dec. 4, at the house corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The trial occupied the whole of the day. At the request of the Police Commissioners, Ex-District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, defended the policeman Hawe, and Ex-Alderman Huntley, of Brooklyn, on private arrangement, defended Gott.

On the day above specified, William Gott's wife required medical assistance, an increase of the population being anticipated. Gott applied—as any good husband would, who is without means to defray the independent fees—to the Marion-street Lying-in Asylum, and by the advice of Dr. T. G. Thomas, the afore-named doctors waited on Mrs. Gott. The baby having arrived into this sublunary world, hemorrhage ensued, and the doctor proposed an application of cold water. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* From the proposal of cold water, not only tears but blood was made to flow. A Mrs. Lyons, sister of Mrs. Gott, protested. Mr. Gott protested. Doctors said they would not be interfered with. A row ensued. Doctors put Gott and Mrs. Lyons out of the room, fastening the door. Gott procured the aid of Policeman Hawe, and returning with him broke open the door. The testimony for the prosecution and defence at this point becomes conflicting. According to the prosecution, Policeman Hawe attacked the doctors incontinently with his club, beating them severely—(medical testimony produced on the trial showed that two blows were dealt by Hawe on Dr. Hawthorn's head, either of which were sufficient to endanger life)—in the presence of the sick woman, and driving them into the street.

Mr. Hall addressed the Jury in behalf of the policeman, making the best of his cause. Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, in reply, demolished his arguments, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, convicted the defendants. Judge RUSSELL deferred sentence till the last day of term. In the meantime mother and child are doing well.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been: 89 bbls. Ashes, 1,055 bbls. Flour, 640 bushels Oats, 4,233 bushels Malt, 940 pkgs. Provisions, and 229 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in good demand, chiefly at 22c.@23c. ₱ ℔. Sperm and Tallow are moderately inquired for, at old prices.

COAL—The inquiry is less animated, yet prices are unaltered.

COFFEE—Java has been in good request, with sales of 500 bags, at 14⅛c.@14⅝c., and 1,000 mats at 14⅛c. ₱ ℔., usual terms; 500 bags Cape were also reported sold, at 10c., cash, ₱ ℔. The announcement of an auction sale, for to-morrow, has checked transactions in Rio.

COTTON—Has been quite active to-day, and prices close a shade firmer. The reported transactions (including some lots sold last evening) comprise 6,500 bales, part in transit. We quote lots here at 12⅛c. for middling Upland; 12⅝c. for do. New-Orleans, and proportionate rates for other kinds.

DRY GOODS—An auction sale of Straw Goods occurred to-day, which resulted satisfactorily, particularly for such lots as suited the requirements of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is only moderately active to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders continue to ask advancing prices. Regular buyers purchase only such lots as they immediately need. Sales add up 10,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 90@ 5 05
Extra State	5 55@ 5 85
Superfine Western	4 95@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 80@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 50

Canadian Flour is scarce and in request, at $6 05@$6 85 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is much brisker, and is decidedly dearer. The inquiry for it is mainly speculative. Sales have been made since our last of 6,000 bbls., at prices indicating an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing at $5 40@$5 75 for mixed to straight brands; and $5 80@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37@$2 62 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Attract more attention and are quoted firm.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 400 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 95@$3; and 750 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, to-day. The small quantity of really Prime offering, and the firmness with which it is held, tend to check operations. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Western, part at $1 50; good Red Southern at $1 35; fair Red Kentucky at $1 30; and Red Long Island at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Most holders of good mixed Western ask 90c. ₱ bushel. Last evening, 3,600 bushels were sold at 88c. ₱ bushel. Small lots of new have been disposed of to-day, at 82c. for damp White Southern, and 81c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet, being generally held at 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Barley is much brisker, and is firmer. Speculators are purchasing freely; sales have been made of 37,500 bushels, including Canada at 85c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island, at 80c., and State at 82c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant. We quote Canada, 63c.@64c.; Western, 61½c.@63c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c.; Southern, 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Jute has been more sought after, within a range of from $87 50@$95 ₱ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are inactive at old rates.

HOPS—Are in demand at steady rates. New, 10c. @18c.; old, 3c.@6c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 115 tons Scotch Pig, at $25@$26; a small lot of common English Bar, at $47; and 50 tons refined English Bar, at $55 50, ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in request, chiefly at from $5 55@$5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Other kinds remain quiet, as last quoted.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in, at uniform quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 76c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, and sales have been made of 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@42c.; with 175 hhds. new crop clayed Cuba, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 49c.@50c., mainly within the range, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair request at full prices. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in active demand at advancing prices; sales, 6,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 @$18 25 for new Mess, here; $18 25 (last evening) for new Mess deliverable in May; $18 25 for do., deliverable in February; $18 50 for new Mess, deliverable in March, April and May; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 37½@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ ℔. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 250 boxes Cumberland Middles, at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; 30,000 ℔s. clear Middles, part at 10c.; and 20,000 ℔s. Belly Pieces, at 8¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in very good request, and is dearer; sales 1,450 tierces and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 425 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—The large purchases referred to in our last, comprised, with to-day's business, 2,250 tcs. at from $3@$4 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool is sparingly offered and is in demand, including fine at $1 20@$1 45, and ground at 90c. ₱ sack. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at former quotations.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,300 bags at 7⅞c.@8c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Clover finds ready purchasers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. Flax and Timothy are inactive. In Boston, 2,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed brought $1 70, and 2,000 bags do. $1 72½ ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., usual credit.

SPICES—Have been quiet, to-day, the leading kinds being held above the views of purchasers. 1,000 mats Cassia were sold at 28c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand continues active at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 1,000 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7c.@8½c.; with 150 boxes White Havana, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 ℔s. at 10½c. ₱ ℔. The quotation for Butchers' Association Tallow, from Messrs. KNIGHT & SON'S Circular, published in our paper of Wednesday, should have read 10⅝c. instead of 14⅜c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Sales have been made here, during the week, of 29,700 ℔s. Northwest Coast, part damaged, at 75c., the balance on private terms; 4,000 ℔s. Ochotsk, and 1,500 ℔s. South Sea, also on private terms; and 4,000 ℔s. South Sea, in New-Bedford, at 73c.@75c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Small lots have been disposed of at 28¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d., and 80 pkgs. Shooks at 2s. 9d. For London, 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d., and 50 tcs. Rice at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s., and 20 tons Fustic at 21s. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c., ₱ ℔. For Bremen, 50 bbls. Ashes, 200 bbls. Resin and 150 bales Tobacco, on terms not disclosed.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.

Intelligence has been received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, up to Oct. 4. Writing on that date from the "Kongone River" to the Rev. W. THOMPSON, he states:

MY DEAR MR. THOMPSON: I could not possibly write you by last opportunity from the Zambezi, but there was so little to communicate you were no loser. We have now had more time to look about us, and I think we have ascertained the point that entering this river at the time we did is nearly quite safe, if no delay takes place among the mangrove swamps. We have been favored with fair health, and have had ailments more like common colds than fever. Two of the party are now at Tete, and the others hope to join them shortly. We got a ton and a half of coals there, the first ever taken out of the earth in that country: and as the Portuguese have shown a great deal of public spirit, we are almost sure of a larger supply when we return.

My poor fellows received me with joy. They had been taunted by the Tete people that their Englishman would never return; but they hoped on, and have amassed quantities of beads to take back to their own country. Thirty of them died of the small-pox, and six were killed by a rebel chief at the confluence of the Suenya. The confidential servant of LEKWESU is with me now on board the launch, which is so small we could not bring more of them down, though they were anxious to come in service.

We found the country in a state of war, and the Portuguese were too busy with that to help us with canoes. It is finished now, and my old friend, Major LECARD, at once assisted us with luggage; but it has quite depopulated the land adjacent to the river. We see the river in this month at its very lowest; and, as it spreads out into from one to three miles in width, the broad parts are very difficult. When we get up to Lupata our difficulties vanish, for above that point it is in one or two channels of about 1,000 or 1,200 yards broad. I admire its size more than ever. When I came down in a canoe it was full, and I saw but one channel where now are two or three. If the Portuguese would be at the expense of a few piles driven in to effect what "snags" sometimes do now, deep channels might be secured for the whole year. They are going to build a fort and Custom-house at this or the Luallo. With kind regards, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

THE U. S. ARMY AND THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Colonel SUMNER, now in command of the West, left this city yesterday morning for Fort Leavenworth, having received an order to proceed thither on the evening previous. His peremptory transfer to Kansas gives ground for the conjecture that the Government has ordered the United States troops to proceed againt the jayhawkers in the neighborhood of Fort Scott.—*St. Louis Democrat, 15th.*

According to the *Medical Magazine*, the blood of a horse is poison in the veins of a dog; the blood of a sheep is poison in the veins of a cat; but the blood of a horse will revive the fainting ass. From this it follows, that when transfusion is practiced on human beings, human blood must be employed; and so employed, the practice is in some urgent cases not only safe, but forms the sole remedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

REMOVAL.
THE
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Has been this day
REMOVED
To Park Buildings.
Entrances
No. 37 Park-row and No. 145 Nassau-st.
McKILLOP & WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1859.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.
ENTIRELY NEW,
First-class in every respect—very low.
Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.
C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CAPT. M. A. CROOKER'S NEWLY-INVENTED PADDLE-WHEEL.—This valuable invention has now been fairly tested, and proven to both increase the speed, and, at the same time, to lessen the strain on the engine, and almost entirely obviate the jar of the boat. These desirable results are accomplished by graduating the hold the wheel has of the water to the power of the engine at all the different points of its revolution. All parties interested in steam navigation are invited to call on Mr. George W. Corlies, Agent of the Bridgeport Company, at the corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., and also on Mr. J. S. Underhill, at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st. These gentlemen, who are practical men of long experience, will be pleased to inform them of the valuable results as applied to their boats, and exhibit the certificates of their engineers. M. A. CROOKER.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO WITNESSED THE occurrence of Tuesday evening in an 8th av. car, at the corner of 32d-st., mentioned in the morning papers of Thursday, will confer a favor by communicating name and address, or by stating where an interview may be had, in a note addressed to Mr. MAVERICK, *Times* Office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of BENJAMIN C. FERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, who left this City about the 20th of June, 1855. Any intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 326 Madison-st.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IF FERDINAND MARCON WILL CALL on B. F. SALMON, at No. 91 Liberty-st., he will hear something to his advantage from Karstendick & Co., of New-Orleans, La.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857;
JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID BY THE subscriber, whose store was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of plain and fancy striped and plaid dress silks, to the value of $500. The above reward will be paid for recovery of the goods, or in proportion for any part of them. GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Roman Slave—William Tell.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE — Hamlet — Magic Pills—Conjuror's Gift.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Blue Beard—Putnam.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Checini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail........................	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....................	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *North American*, from Portland for Liverpool to-morrow, Jan. 22, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., with three days' later European advices, is now about due at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate the Invalid Pension bill was passed. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, reported a substitute for Mr. Mason's bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases. The substitute, an abstract of which will be found in our report of the proceedings, was ordered to be printed. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it continued until the adjournment. Mr. Davis made a three hours' speech in favor of substituting his minority report, and advocating the adoption of the Southern route. In the House the Speaker announced the Select Committee of the charges of corruption in the Navy Department. It consists of Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, Bocock, of Virginia, Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Ready, of Tennessee. The bill reported on Wednesday, for the amendment of the Preëmption laws, was lost by four votes, the House refusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading. Nothing else of public interest was done during either the day or the evening session.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the President sent to that body yesterday a document exhibiting the unsettled condition of claims of American citizens against foreign governments. The largest claim is that of Capt. Wm. Webster against Great Britain, amounting to $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a New-Zealand chief, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Various other claims against that Government are urged, one of which is by the owners of the bark *Panchita*, seized on the coast of Africa as a slaver. There are also claims against Russia, France, Spain, Russia, Portugal, and various other nations.

Dispatches from Commodore Ridgeley, of the steamer *Atlanta*, which conveyed General Paez home, have been received at the Navy Department. The dispatches are dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. The health of Gen. Paez during the voyage to Venezuela had been good, though he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle, and had to be carried to his residence in a litter. The General sends a letter to the Department, in which he expresses his grateful acknowledgments for the attentions of our Government. The steamers *Westernport* and *M. W. Chapin* were also at Barbadoes.

The Legislature did very little yesterday. In the Senate, a statement was submitted by the Comptroller, showing the expense of printing for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn was reported favorably. A bill was introduced authorizing the erection of a lunatic asylum at Sing Sing, and another to authorize the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a double track, and use steam in Seventy-ninth-street. In the Assembly nothing was done worthy of notice. The resolution requiring the Sheriff and other officers of New-York to report the amonnt of the emoluments of their offices was called up, but no action was taken upon it.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 27th of December—three days later. The President's Message had arrived there, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The public generally were disappointed in regard to it. Great suffering from cold is reported at Fraser's River. A steamer was frozen in on the way down from Fort Hope to Fort Langley, and there being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted the passage overland. They lost their way, and five or six of them were frozen to death. The survivors were finally taken down by the steamer, which succeeded in getting clear of the ice. Business at San Francisco was stagnant.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana Jan. 15, arrived here yesterday. The excitement in Cuba touching the President's Message has subsided. There is the usual dearth of news. The number of American visitors at Havana is quite large, the weather delightful, and the city perfectly healthy. The Danish corvette *Nayada* was in port.

Advices reach us from Venezuela to Jan. 2. The elections had passed off quietly, resulting in the choice of General Pedro Santana for the Presidency, and of General Antonio Abad Alface for the Vice-Presidency. On Dec. 15 a false report that General Paez had arrived at Laguayra, had caused a panic of joy at Caracas. The *canard* was soon, however, exploded.

The Dominican Government, by a decree, dated Dec. 18, has closed the ports of Samaná, Romaná and Montecristo; the decree, so far as it relates to vessels from the United States, to take effect Feb. 18. Severe penalties have also been attached to the secret introduction of newspapers and correspondence.

Dates from Porto Rico are to Jan. 1. The inauguration of the new judicial officers, accredited from Spain, took place Dec. 31. At Mayagués, the merchants had entered into a union to discourage speculation. Measures are on foot to reopen the port of Arecibo, closed by the recent freshets. A theatre of iron, to hold 1,200 persons, is to be built at the same place.

The bark *Laurens*, of New-York, was yesterday seized in the harbor of New-London by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of being about to depart upon a slave voyage to the coast of Africa. The *Laurens* is an old vessel of 428 tons, built in Kennebeck, and has been employed in the whaling business. The manner in which she was being fitted out, attracted the notice of the authorities, which resulted in her seizure. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors have forwarded to Albany the draft of a bill for the amendment of the City Hall act so as to provide a site for the Post-office adjoining the proposed building. It provides for the erection of a Post-office building, one-half the expense of which shall be borne by the City, and the other half by the General Government, and authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000, at 6 per cent., redeemable in 1875.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a communication from the Comptroller, asking for more clerks and larger accommodations than the Finance Department has at present, and an ordinance was presented providing for the appointment of nine additional clerks in that Department. Another communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to a judgment for $170,713 24, recovered on the 15th of November last by the People of the State of New-York from the City. A resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation memorialize the Legislature to release to the City this judgment obtained by the State for the Commissions allowed the City for the collection of the State Tax, was passed. The Committee on Streets reported in favor of paving Broadway with Belgian pavement, and awarding the contract to Charles G. Waterbury, at $1 50 per square yard for the Belgian pavement, and 35 cents per square foot for new bridge stones, the old pavement to revert to the contractor. The subject will be the special order for Monday next. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the suggestions contained in a communication from the Mayor, recommending that the Common Council provide Police and Fire telegraph instruments in place of those removed by Mr. Charles Robinson in default of the payment of a claim of $407. The reading of the Tax Levy for 1859 was completed, a number of additional amendments were made, and the Tax Levy was adopted. Nothing was said about a new City Inspector.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening several Railroad Companies jointly presented a remonstrance against the adoption of the ordinance to prevent the sprinkling of salt on their tracks. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads. President Cornell offered a resolution directing the removal of the Park fountain to Madison-square. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The ordinance, which had passed the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature in favor of an alteration of the City charter, so that members of the Common Council might receive $1,000 per annum for their services, was voted down by twelve yeas to twelve nays. The balance of the ordinance was likewise rejected, and on motion of Mr. Ottarson was reconsidered, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The American Institute met last evening, and nominated officers for the ensuing year. Prof. Renwick was nominated President in place of Robert Pell, who declines a reëlection. A new Board of Managers were pnt in nomination, consisting of 11 new members and 13 old members. A full list is given elsewhere.

Dr. De Hass delivered a lecture, last evening, before the American Ethnological Society, on the mural remains which are found in Western Virginia and through the valley of the Ohio River. The audience was not so large as it should have been.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Ingersoll sentenced Amelia Edwards, the last of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, to imprisonment for five years.

The Grand Jury, in the same Court, brought in a presentment as to the insecurity of Eldridge-street Jail, with more especial reference to the escape of Macomber, the mate of the slaver *Haidee*, in October last.

In the United States District Court, Judge Betts granted a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in the case of Robert Murphy, convicted of counterfeiting in December last. The question of the power of the Court to grant a new trial after judgment and sentence, was discussed and decided in the motion.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were heavy, reaching 6,800 bales, part in transit, at a shade firmer prices. Flour was in good demand at buoyant rates. Barley attracted more attention. Wheat and Corn were quiet. An extensive business was transacted in Provisions, especially in Pork, which was purchased mainly for future delivery. Rice was also quite freely dealt in. Freights were more active.

The Cuban Folly—What is Thought of it by Virginia Democrats.

The Richmond *Enquirer* denounces vigorously and severely the proposition to give Mr. Buchanan *thirty millions of dollars* towards commencing the purchase of Cuba. We have very little doubt that it will be followed in this, sooner or later, by reflecting Democrats North and South. A more suicidal scheme, so far as party interests are concerned, never entered the head of the most reckless politician. If the naked proposition to buy Cuba were presented to the people—and it could be shown, clearly and unmistakably, that the purchase could be made for a reasonable sum and without hazard to the peace of the country—we have very little doubt that it would be sanctioned by the popular vote, though even in that case it would meet with strenuous resistance. But there is no reason whatever to suppose that Cuba can be bought for a hundred millions of dollars. Neither the President nor any one of his special agents in Congress has given the shadow of a reason for believing that any sum of money could effect the purchase, or that Spain could possibly be induced to listen to the proposition.

Indeed, if there has ever been any chance of success in such an undertaking, it has been utterly spoiled by the bungling management of the President. If it had been his special and paramount purpose to put the matter beyond the reach of success,—to offend the pride of Spain, to alarm the people of Cuba, and to arouse the distrust and enlist the active hostility of every European power,—he could not possibly have done it more effectually than he has done it now. At the best, and under the most favorable auspices, it would be one of the most delicate negotiations ever undertaken. The character and temper of the Spanish people of themselves would predispose them against any such sale of sovereignty over one of their chief possessions. Even if the matter had been approached with the utmost delicacy, and carried forward with the most careful regard to the sensitiveness of such a people, the slightest accident,—any trifling breach of etiquette, any undue or premature indication of triumph,—might have broken off the negotiation and ended the whole affair. But we have taken exactly the opposite tack. We have been trying to bully Spain into selling Cuba. We began by letting loose a cargo of fillibusters upon the island,—and by endeavoring thus to conquer it by a piratical *coup de main*. It was only after this had failed that we began to talk of buying it,—and the policy thenceforward, with Mr. Buchanan at its head, has been to threaten Spain one day and coax her the next,—in one breath proclaim our right to conquer Cuba, and with the next beg permission to buy it. Mr. Buchanan breathes alternately hot and cold,—fire and slaughter one moment, submission and fraternity the next. Spain is at one time solemnly warned that she cannot possibly hold Cuba,—that she is an old, decayed, bankrupt, spiritless power, from whom we can wrest the island at any time we choose,—and at another reminded how magnanimous it will be in her to yield gracefully to destiny and pocket countless millions for her domestic uses. This alternate boxing and billing has been going on ever since Mr. Buchanan began to meddle with the matter at all. It would disgust the most spiritless nation in the world, and render it impossible for her, without an utter loss of self-respect, to entertain for a moment such a proposition. Any Spanish statesman who could listen to Mr. Buchanan's scheme, after the pains he has himself taken to render it offensive and insulting, would be utterly lacking in every element of influence needed to enable him to carry it into effect.

But this thirty million scheme adds fresh elements of offence and disgust. It is not even pretended that this sum will purchase Cuba,—nor that the Spanish Government is any more disposed now than it has been hitherto to sell Cuba on any terms. It is not wanted for any legitimate use which Mr. Buchanan or any of his organs dare avow. The Senate has asked for the Correspondence upon which such a movement would naturally be based:—the answer is that no correspondence on the subject has passed between the two Governments. The only inference which can possibly be drawn from the mysterious hints and insinuations of the President's friends, is that this thirty millions is wanted to *bribe the Spanish Ministry into listening to the scheme.* This is the impression which the proposition will inevitably make upon everybody. There is no other use to which, under present circumstances, that amount of money can be put. It is not enough to purchase Cuba, and it is too much to defray any legitimate expenses connected with the negotiation. Every foreign Minister at Washington will understand perfectly that this money is wanted for purposes of *bribery*,—that if voted it will be spent in purchasing support for the Cuban scheme in the Spanish Court. Every Court in Europe will understand the matter in precisely that light, and every man in Spain who should *favor* the sale of Cuba, would inevitably be branded at home and abroad as having been bought with a portion of this money.

Mr. Buchanan does not seem in the least to understand how completely such a state of things would defeat the accomplishment of the end he seeks. He can scarcely be expected to have any scruples as to the morality of the proceeding,—but he seems equally insensible to its absurdity. He belongs to that numerous class of ambitious incapables who mistake the desire, for the power, of doing something great, and who spend their time in ostentatious preparation for exploits which, when the moment for action comes, they are utterly disqualified even to attempt. He probably spends a great portion of his time in dreaming of the great achievements which he would like to effect:—but, like all such dreamers, he wakes only to a wretched sense of his own imbecility. If he were to carry this project and obtain permission to spend thirty millions of dollars, he could never take a single step towards purchasing Cuba by its aid. He would be much more likely to follow the *Herald's* programme and spend it in influencing the elections than in any other way.

Aside from all these objections, it is somewhat startling to see the Democratic Party, or any considerable portion of it, so ready to incur a National Debt of $30,000,000, not only without the slightest necessity for such an expenditure, but without even knowing in what way, for what purposes, or with what objects it is to be expended. In the better days of the Democratic Party the mere proposal thus to lavish the public money and overwhelm the country with a public debt, would have crushed the rash politician who should have dared to make it. We are not sure that any better fate awaits the movers in this present scheme. The article in the Richmond *Enquirer* proves that the whole party, at all events, is not ready thus to abandon every principle of sound policy and every pretence of economy in the management of public affairs.

The Court of Appeals.

Mr. Coleman has introduced in the Assembly a resolution having in view an amendment of the Constitution in respect to the organization of the Court of Appeals. He proposes that the Court shall consist of eight Judges, two to be elected each year; instead of being composed, as now, of four elected Judges and four selected, to serve for a year only, from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

In so far as this resolution contemplates abolishing that feature of the present system by which the Justices of the Supreme Court serve year by year in the Court of Appeals, it is well designed. Whatever may have been the object with which that feature was introduced, it has proved a failure. It adds nothing to the dignity, efficiency or juridical resources of either Court, nor does it secure harmony between the two. An inequality of position is developed between the "regulars," as the elected Judges are familiarly called, and the "militia," as the others are termed, which is prejudicial to the authority of the Court; and the feature which gives rise to it ought undoubtedly to be abrogated.

But the proposed amendment is very far from being sufficient to secure for the jurisprudence of our State the requisite stability. Our present system embodies many wise safeguards of just impartiality in the decisions of the Court, and of economy and efficiency in the administration of justice. But *stability* is sadly wanting. The Court is in fact constructed on the principle of the kaleidescope. Every year the machine gets a new turn, and a new bench of Judges fall into new positions; so that now no sagacious lawyer follows a former decision of the Court without taking a new squint through the glass to see what new developments in jurisprudence may be anticipated with the revolution of the year.

Many instances of this instability of decision might be named. Take for example the adjudications of the Court upon the jurisdiction of County Courts.

The Constitution declares that the County Courts shall have such jurisdiction in *special cases* as the Legislature shall prescribe. The Legislature have provided that they shall have jurisdiction "in the following *special cases*," enumerating, among others, actions to recover money not exceeding $500, foreclosure suits, and partitions of real property.

In 1855, the question was raised in the Court of Appeals whether County Courts have jurisdiction of actions of assault and battery. It was held they had not; that the Legislature could not constitutionally give them such jurisdiction, because an action of assault and battery was not a "special case." It was, on the contrary, a very ordinary and usual case. The word "special," it was then held, was employed, not to signify any and all cases which the Legislature might designate, but as a limitation on the power of the Legislature. The special cases referred to were "special proceedings;" "peculiar cases;" remedies outside the usual course of legal proceedings by action, and devised to secure justice in a particular class of cases, requiring a peculiar provision.

In 1857, the Court were called on to decide whether the statutory provision, giving the County Courts jurisdiction of partition suits, was constitutional. They now sustained the jurisdiction, though with careful endeavor to square their reasoning with that of the former decision. They held that the proceeding for partition "is in fact very *special* in its character. It is commenced by petition, without a suit of any kind. The allegations of the parties are peculiar, and unlike those in the ordinary common-law actions. Everything is summary, with a view to save expense and delay. It may, therefore, be considered a *special* case."

Last October, however, the question arose: Could the Legislature constitutionally give the County Court jurisdiction of foreclosure suits? Were these special cases? The kaleidescope had been several times turned, and the picture presented is therefore wholly new. The Court now hold that the phrase "special cases," in the Constitution, by no means excludes even all actions at common law. It means: not cases distinguished from ordinary legal proceedings by some specialty of their nature, but cases "specified"—cases "specially conferred and defined by legislative act," as opposed to *general* jurisdiction, in respect to which no specification of subjects of jurisdiction is requisite.

It is not now important that by a little judicial finesse the Court may probably be able to adhere to both the first and last of these conflicting decisions. Grant that the Legislature did not "specify" actions of assault and battery distinctly enough in their statute to confer the jurisdiction. This may render the results in a certain way consistent, but does not give us such consistency or such stability as ought to be attained by our highest Court. Whatever arguments may be found for maintaining the result reached in the first of these decisions, it is obvious that in the last one the Court have eaten the grounds and reasons of the first completely up. Under the first, the Legislature could only confer jurisdiction in a certain class of cases known to the law as "special cases." Under the last, they may confer jurisdiction of any case, by simply "specifying" it in the act. This is not a single instance, nor one out of a few. The cases are so frequent in which a change in the membership of the Court begets a change in its decisions, that the lower Courts and the profession habitually calculate upon that chance as one main element in the hazards of litigation.

The fault in this matter does not lie with the members of the Court individually. It is in the system. A more permanent tenure of office in the Court of Appeals is indispensable to secure that permanence, without which the highest purity of justice is of little worth. It will not be enough to drop the Justices of the Supreme Court from the bench of the Court of Appeals, and make the eight judges elective. A more stable tenure must be given than the four years which Mr. Coleman's resolution proposes. And it is to be hoped that, if any efficient movement is indeed to be made in this direction, those who interest themselves in it will lay foundations deep enough to build a work which shall stand.

How to Enlarge the Capacity of the Erie Canal.—We noticed briefly, on Saturday last, the resolution of Senator Prosser, which looks to such a modification of locks as shall enable boats of 300 tons burden to pass between this City and Buffalo. At present the longest boat which the locks can receive is only ninety-eight feet long. The alteration proposed by Senator Prosser will give 130 feet in the chambers, thus permitting 30 feet to be added to the length of the boats, and the change is estimated to cost only $200,000 for the entire Canal. This sum, it is safe to say, would be added to the tolls received in a single season by the proposed extension. The depth of water will remain for some time as it is, namely, six feet; and even when the regulation depth of the enlarged Canal shall be attained, Mr. Prosser's improvement will be proportionately more advantageous. The estimate of $200,000 includes both the lake avenues, that to Oswego as well as to Buffalo, having reference to a single set of locks throughout.

Increasing the length of boats from 98 feet to 130 will increase their capacity for freight from 130 tons (an extreme load at the present maximum size) to 300 tons. Business men and forwarders know, better than any other class, the immense advantage of such an increase. The cost of transportation would be so materially lessened that a very large portion of the western and southwestern trade of Baltimore and Philadelphia will be diverted to our State Canals, thus greatly benefiting the cities of Buffalo and New-York, and adding largely to the receipts of the State Treasury.

With the proposed length of locks the boats and steamers hereafter built for the Canals can navigate the lakes also, and instead of stopping at Buffalo or Oswego, for transhipment, may proceed, if found more profitable, to upper lake ports without breaking bulk. With such facilities it must be evident that our Canals can compete triumphantly with all other routes by rail or water, whether in our own State or elsewhere.

Something to be Looked Into.—The Grand Jury yesterday called attention to the insecure condition of Eldridge-street Jail, with special reference to the recent escape from it of one Macomber, mate of the ship *Haidee*, who was confined there awaiting trial on charge of having been concerned in the slave-trade. It may be remembered, that on the trial of this case, William Kins, one of the seamen on board the ship, and held in custody with the rest on the same charge, was used as State's evidence against his companions, who were all acquitted, nevertheless. We have been informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that two of the officers of Marshal Rynder's—named Theodore Rynders and Maurice O'Keefe—were paid $200 each by Kins, upon their demand, based on the representation that they had procured him to be used as State's evidence, instead of being put upon his trial with the rest. We are assured, moreover, that the fact of this payment has been known to the Marshal for a long time,—and that they are still kept in office. Whether the District-Attorney has ever been informed of it, we are not aware: but he can have no difficulty in procuring proof of it whenever he may think it worth his while to make the attempt.

This is one of many incidents which indicate that some of the Marshal's deputies make a very diligent and profitable use of the opportunities which they enjoy from their connection with parties under their charge. Whether they are countenanced in this blackmailing system either by the Marshal or other superior authorities, may be more evident from the action they may take in reference to this particular case.

A Sanitary Reform.—We publish elsewhere a letter from M. Viennot, of Paris, and now in this City, who proposes to take upon himself the charge of supplying the business sections of New-York with certain public conveniences now most urgently needed by the growing and active population of the metropolis. The subject is sufficiently peremptory to spare us the unpleasant necessity of discussing it; and M. Viennot has set forth his project so clearly, and with so much propriety, that we may safely leave his letter to commend itself to the judgment of the community. Nothing could be more liberal than the terms on which M. Viennot offers to make this step in the civilization of our streets—for such really is the significance of his plan. The City Government will make a very serious mistake if they do not at once concede to M. Viennot the license which he asks, and permit him to set about his experiment.

Explanatory.—In a paragraph published a few days since we referred to Dr. Bethune as objecting to the publication of "anything so sacred as a sermon in anything so profane as a newspaper." Our impression of his opinion in this particular was derived from a report of a passage in his sermon delivered on last Thanksgiving Day, in which the publication of sermons was referred to. Subsequent inquiry has satisfied us that the reporter entirely mistook the spirit and meaning of the passage, and that our comment upon it was consequently entirely inappropriate and unjust. We make this explanation, not at the request or instance of Dr. Bethune, but because we desire, so far as possible, in this as in every other case, to remedy any injustice into which we may be misled, and to express our special regret at its occurrence in this instance.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED SLAVER.

Seizure of the Bark Laurens at New-London—Her Officers and Crew Held for Examination.

A gentleman from New-London, who came up by the evening train, reports that an event of unusual interest occurred in that quiet town yesterday, which created considerable excitement, viz.: The seizure, by the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon suspicion that she was a slaver. The vessel implicated is the bark *Laurens*, of New-York, of some 400 tons burthen, and by no means a new vessel. She has been lying in the harbor of New-London for some time, undergoing repairs in rigging, spars, &c., and by some was supposed to be fitting for a whaler, on account of parties in New-York. When her cargo came to go on board, the large preponderance of water-casks stowed in the ground tier, with quantities of shooks by way of flooring off, together with more lumber than is customary for such vessels to carry, drew towards her some suspicions, and her movements were watched. The provisions sent on board were also of the peculiar kind which is taken by slavers. The crew, it is supposed, were sent from New-York; and their appearance, it is said, did not have a tendency to diminish the impression that she was bound on an illegal voyage. The bark was finally cleared for some port on the coast of Africa, and was on the point of sailing when the United States Marshal, having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay in the stream, accompanied by the officers of the revenue cutter, and seized the bark. The captain, whose name is not given, with his officers and crew, were held for examination, which would take place probably to-morrow.

Arrest of a Supposed Slaver at Savannah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Savannah, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The bark *Angelita* was detained to-day by the Collector, on suspicion of fitting out for the slave-trade. She arrived here Oct. 30, from Matanzas, and has been in port ever since.

Casualty at Sea and Loss of Life.

The American schooner *Luther Childs*, of Dennis, Mass., Joseph Nickerson, master, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of last month with a cargo of lumber, bound to St. Kitts, (W. I.) On the 26th, at noon, when about 220 miles west of Bermuda, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and Captain Nickerson, (who was in the act of taking his meridian observations,) was washed overboard. Mr. Chase, the mate, and a young seaman named James H. Clark, of Portland, Me., immediately lowered a boat and proceeded to the Captain's assistance, but their endeavors were fruitless, they were unable to save him. In the meantime the schooner, which had been hove-to when the accident occurred, drifted away from the boat, and all exertions to rejoin each other proved unavailing. At sunset, the schooner was nearly out of sight, nor was she again seen. In this state, adrift at sea with only one oar, (the others having been lost,) Mr. Chase and the seaman, Clark, without provisions or water, remained for five days; when fortunately on the evening of the 31st, they were descried by the American bark *Holbrook*, Captain John Curtis, from Portland, Me., bound to Havana, who at once rescued them from their perilous situation, in an exhausted condition, but the kind treatment of Captain Curtis soon restored them. The *Holbrook* arrived safely at Havana on the 12th.

Mr. Chase states that there were only three boys left on board the schooner, who knew little or nothing of navigation, and they becoming confused were unable to act. The vessel being in the track of numerous others, it is to be hoped that she will be fallen in with and cared for. Signed, Anthony Chase and Alexander McDonald. Sent by the American Consul, Havana.

Meeting of the American Institute.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at their head-quarters in Broadway, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee appointed on the 6th of January. From the fact of the Board of Managers having resigned, in consequence of alleged public disapproval of their conduct in connection with the burning of the Crystal Palace, considerable interest has been felt to learn what action the Institute would take with regard to their successors. Heretofore the Board of Managers—consisting of twenty-four members—have been elected for three years, eight being elected each year; but upon the resignation of the whole Board, the by-laws were altered, making the election of the Board of Managers annual, the same as the other officers of the Institute.

The meeting being called to order, the Nominating Committee, which consisted of fifteen, presented their report, containing a full list of officers and committeemen of the Institute for the ensuing year, from which we extract the following as the most important:

President—Prof. Jas. Renwick.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Hall, Jno. A. Bunting, Benj. Aycrigg.
Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. B. Leonard.
Treasurer—John Gray.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Benedict Lewis, Jr., Isaac M. Phyfe, James R. Smith, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., Charles A. Whitney, William Ebbitt, John V. Brouer, Thomas F. De Voe, Thomas W. Field, George Timpson, John Johnson, Wm. Close, Samuel D. Backus, D. R. Jacques, Wm. H. Butler, James C. Baldwin, Archibald Johnston, Samuel H. Maynard, George Peyton, Zachary Peck, John C. Johnson, Alfred Bridgman, Thomas Williams, Jr., D. Meredith Reese.

Of the above list, the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and eleven out of the twenty-four composing the Board of Managers, are new men; the remainder are the same as last year. Mr. Godwin, from the Nominating Committee, presented a minority report, or rather a protest against the action of the majority, in which he charges that eight members of the committee nominated themselves, eight of them being among the Board of Managers. This gave rise to some angry discussion, which resulted in tabling the minority report by a large majority. The names presented by the majority report were then taken up and acted upon singly, and were all indorsed by large majorities. The meeting then adjourned.

Bonner's Next Card—A Union of Journalists.

From the Evening Post.

Bonner is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has hardly played out one trump before another is produced equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. Everett into the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his seductive art with the same success on subjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, Bennett, of the *Herald*, Greeley, of the *Tribune* and Raymond, of the *Times*, who have been induced—for at least one week—to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and "write for the New-York *Ledger*." Bennett furnishes four poems; one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris, of the *Home Journal*, and Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*—throw in their quota to the contents. In addition to this list of attractions there is an article entitled "A Cannon Ball in the Hat," belonging to a series which, judging from internal evidence and some vague rumors to the same effect, we should ascribe to the pen of Henry Ward Beecher, although the authorship is not acknowledged by the publisher. These, with a sprightly Mount Vernon sketch by Mr. Everett, of his railroad experience in a sleeping car, certainly constitute a very inviting bill of fare.

Two Accidents on the Hudson River Railroad.—On Saturday last, as the Express train which leaves this City at 3.15 P. M., on the Hudson River Railroad, was approaching Schodack, the engineer, who was sitting on his seat, experienced a sudden shock, followed by the splitting and giving way of the seat. He immediately applied the patent brakes, and at the same instant gave the signal for the stoppage of the train, when he discovered that three of the driving-wheels had, by some means, become detached from the engine, and were lying upon the track. Fortunately no person was injured. The train was detained about two hours before it could proceed.

On Monday last, four extra freight trains left Albany for this City on the Hudson River Railroad. The last one, which left shortly after the night Express, met with an accident at Stuyvesant, which detained the 3¼ P. M. and the 4½ P. M. Expresses, from this City, the whole night at that station. The detention was caused by the breaking of an axle on the engine of the freight train, which threw some of the cars from the track. As soon as the accident could be repaired, the Expresses started for Albany, and arrived in that city about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, thus detaining the passengers all night in the cars. No person was injured.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Three Days Later from California—Reception of the President's Message—Suffering at Fraser's River, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult., has arrived. The train brought two through passengers.

The President's Message reached San Francisco at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The Message hardly came up to public expectation, especially on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

The Christmas holidays were being observed with extraordinary unanimity.

Dates from Victoria are to Dec. 18. There was great suffering at Fraser's River from cold. The steamer *Enterprise* left Fort Hope for Fort Langley on the 9th with 125 passengers. She was frozen in on her way down.

There being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted to go to Fort Langley overland. Snow was falling and they lost their way, but after three days of inexpressible suffering, during which five or six were frozen to death, the weather moderated and the steamer got free from the ice, and came down and took the survivors to Fort Langley.

A petition was being circulated at Victoria for the removal of Governor Douglass.

Mining had almost entirely ceased at Fraser's River.

Business was stagnant at San Francisco; considerable rain had fallen.

Arrived at San Francisco, *Auckland*, from Siam; *Cyclone*, from Hong Kong.

Fires at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Thursday, Jan. 20.

There were three fires here last night. Messrs. Smith & Hooper's candle factory was destroyed, involving a loss of $3,000, $1,800 of which was insured in Eastern companies.

Two barns in East Cleveland were also set on fire by an incendiary, and four yoke of premium cattle burned up.

The upper story of Scovill's block was also burned. The damage to the building is about $5,000; insurance unknown. The following are the principal sufferers: Mr. Butts, hats and caps; damage by water covered by $10,000 insurance in Eastern companies. Mr. Fiske, drugs; damage by water covered by $3,000 insurance in Eastern companies; Mr. Shelley, merchant tailor; stock badly damaged; no insurance. There was also much loss on the law libraries and office furniture in the building.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada.

Toronto, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The first regular half-yearly meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in July last, was held here yesterday and to-day. A letter from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, recognizing the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was laid before the meeting, and gave general dissatisfaction. A uniform ritual was adopted for all Canadian lodges.

Ex-Purser S. V. Hunter Killed.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 20.

W. Roch, a drinking-saloon keeper in Richmond-street, was held to bail in $10,0000, this morning, for a murderous assault on Ex Purser S. V. Hunter.

Hunter died at the Hospital this afternoon, from injuries inflicted by Roch. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, and recently dismissed from the Navy.

Death of Colonel Lee, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 20.

Colonel Francis Lee, of the Second Infantry, died in this city at 7 o'clock last night of chronic diarrhœa.

The official majority of Hodges, Democrat, over Conklin, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, is 4,063.

From Buenos Ayres.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The bark *Swallow*, which has arrived at Salem from Buenos Ayres, reports that the Hon. B. C. Yancy, United States Minister, with his family, arrived at Buenos Ayres Nov. 15, and proceeded to Parana on the 20th. The *Swallow* brings dispatches for the United States Government.

Powder Mill Explosion.

Wilmington, Del., Thursday, Jan. 20.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, one of Dupont's Powder mills in the Hagley-yard, exploded, killing James Gibbons and John Grant. The shock was very severe, and was felt for miles around.

The Steamship North American for Liverpool.

Portland, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *North American* having completed her repairs, will sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to-night for this city, where she will load and be ready for her voyage to Liverpool by Saturday night. The *North American* will take the United States mails.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 20.

No. 49. Jacob B. Brown et al. *vs.* Benjamin Huger. Argued for both parties.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the second week in January were $14,700.

HAVANA.

The Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 12th, reached Havana on the 14th, and left there at 4:30 P. M. the 15th, arriving here at an early hour yesterday morning.

In Havana the excitement in relation to the future of Cuba, and the discussions on President Buchanan's Message, had nearly died out.

Havana was very healthy, and the weather delightful. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the States were enjoying themselves in the capital of Cuba.

Maretzek's Opera Troupe, both at Havana and Matanzas, has proved an all-powerful attraction. The performances would be continued until after the Easter Holidays.

The Danish sloop-of-war *Nayada*, 32 guns, was in port, and attracted much attention.

The Sugar market was flat. Stock of old sugar on hand, 12 000 boxes; new, 5,000 boxes. Sales of 3,000 new crop at 22½. Freights continue dull.

Exchange on London, 13½@14; New-York, 3½@3¾; Boston, 3¼@3½; New-Orleans, 5½@5¾.

The *Black Warrior* has on freight from New-Orleans 100,000 Mexican Dollars.

The *Black Warrior* has had fine weather the entire passage.

From Venezuela.

Our advices from Santiago de los Caballeros are to Jan. 2, and from Caraccas to Dec. 15.

The elections had taken place in all the provinces with the utmost order, and had resulted in the choice of Gen. Pedro Santana............President.

Gen. Antonio Abad Alfau.......Vice-President.

The following Senators had been chosen: For Azua, Pedro P. Bonilla; for Seibo, Gen. Juan Rosa Herrera; for Santo Domingo, Thomas Bobadilla and Francisco X. Abreu; for Santiago, Vicente Morel and Francisco X. Jiminez; and for La Vega, Manuel Delmonte.

The Minister of Hacienda has published the resolutions requiring the adoption, in the public offices, of certain rules for the strict and regular management of the national revenues, and also for the weekly publication of a statement of the expenditures, receipts, and actual condition of the national funds.

On the morning of Dec. 15 a rumor obtained currency at Caraccas that Gen. Paez had arrived at Laguayra, on board the bark *Rowena*. The utmost excitement and delight prevailed for several hours, until the report was corrected by the statement that the *Rowena* had left him at Porto Rico on the 10th, whence he was to sail in the American steamer, for Cumania, at an early day.

From Porto Rico.

We have dates from Porto Rico to Jan. 1.

The new judicial officers nominated by the Crown took possession of their places on the 31st Dec.

The *Compilador*, of Mayagües, says that the commission merchants of that port have entered into an engagement, with the penalty of $1,000, not to sell goods to speculators otherwise than for paper drawn to order.

A letter from Arecibo confirms the report of an organization having been completed, with a view of opening the river, which the late inundations had closed, to the destruction of the port. An iron theatre, to hold 1,200 persons, had also been contracted for.

Relief for Vessels in Distress on the Coast.

The United States Revenue cutter *Washington*, E. O. Murden, Lieutenant-Commanding, proceeded to sea, Wednesday, for the relief of vessels in distress, by order of the Secretary of the Treasurer. She stopped at Staten Island for a fore-yard, and started from thence at 3 P. M. The following is a list of officers attached:

Lieutenant-Commanding—E. O. Murden.
Second Lieutenant Acting First—B. J. Kellam.
Third Lieutenant Acting Second—F. M. Stirk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—REASONS FOR RESIGNING.—The Hon. GEO. HALL and OBEDIAH BOWNE, Esq., whose resignation of their offices as Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine has already been referred to, have sent letters to Governor MORGAN, setting forth the reasons which have influenced them to resign. Mr. HALL says he became impressed with the necessity for the removal of Quarantine, and used his official and personal influence to secure the passage of an act of the Legislature for that purpose in 1856, and that from the very commencement of the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, himself and associates were met on every hand with all the obstacles which selfish interests could interpose to defeat the accomplishment of the object. The Commissioners, he says, have used their utmost endeavors to acquaint themselves with the subject in all its bearings; and after mature deliberation, aided by engineers of unquestioned ability, they had selected a location which seemed to combine the greatest advantages at the least expense. The report was adopted by the late Executive and other officers, and plans and specifications were drawn, and they advertised proposals for the construction of the work. Upon the accession of the new Governor, however, new views appear to have prevailed The introduction into the Assembly of an act to repeal the law of 1856 revealed the fact that the accomplishment of the work was not likely to be attended with that harmony which is essential to success, and which has characterized the labors of the Commissioners hitherto; he accordingly preferred to resign. Mr. BOWNE, in his letter, acquiesces in the passage of the new bill, assuming that it secures the removal of Quarantine within one year, independent of the action of the Commissioners. Mr. BENSON, who has never acquiesced in the plan for constructing an island in the Lower Bay, but has steadfastly stuck to the Sandy Hook project, is now the only Commissioner left, and he has withdrawn the proposals to receive bids for creating the island on Orchard shoal. It is reported also that he will resign.

A CURIOUS CASE OF LIVING UNDERGROUND.—Water-street is said to abound with subterranean apartments extending several stories below the street surface. These underground dwellings have long existed, and the landlords have grown rich upon the proceeds of the nightly rents they collected, and the infamous rum they sold at a penny a drink. But an underground dwelling somewhat different, yet equally interesting, has just been discovered by the Police. It is an underground apartment, in a vacant lot adjoing Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. A hole a little larger than a man's body is the only exterior indication of the under-ground dwelling. An excavation had been made, leaving a room about 14 feet square. The sides and ceiling were walled like a vault, and showed considerable skill in its peculiar and secure construction. Some rough boards are laid down for flooring In this cavernous apartment there have been living for the past two months five adult persons, four men and one woman. Dirty straw comprised the sole furniture. There they have slept and ate, the formality of cooking being entirely dispensed with. The Twentieth Ward Police heard of this strange dwelling and the stranger occupants, and at an early hour yesterday morning made a descent *into* the place. Four men and one woman were found inside huddled together upon the filthy straw, with not the shadow of covering except the scanty wearing apparel each had on. They were taken to the Station-house, where they gave their names as WM. MALONEY, JOHN BROWN, PATRICK DEAN, HENRY MORANGE, and MARGARET DELATTI. The first three men gave their birthplace as Ireland, and the fourth man is a Frenchman. The woman is of Spanish origin. They have long lived by begging, and were an idle, fighting and drunken set. They were conveyed before Justice KELLY and ordered to be sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants.

THE LATE SIXTH WARD MURDER.—The police have not yet succeeded in finding JAMES GLASS, one of the accessories—according to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury—in the recent murder in Elm-street. The general belief is that he has fled from the City. JAMES GLASS has not quite as bad a reputation among the Police as his brother JOHN, the Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, declared to be the principal in the murder. His reputation, however, is far from being an enviable one. In July last he opened the drinking saloon at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, called the "Break of Day" saloon—a locality having the reputation of being one of the vilest dens in the City, and the resort of the most hardened and desperate characters in the Ward. The remaining prisoners are still locked up in the Tombs, and are daily visited by numerous acquaintances. They take their imprisonment coolly, and by the kind attention of their friends live in most luxurious and comfortable style, the best of steaks and cigars being afforded them. The prisoner JOHN GLASS was arrested, about two weeks ago, for committing a violent and unprovoked assault upon one of the workmen employed in the shot-tower in Worth-street, near Centre. He was committed for examination at the Court of Sessions. On the day assigned for the examination, some friends of GLASS adroitly managed to get the complainant out of the Court-room, and engage him in conversation, while the case of GLASS was called up. As the complainant failed to appear, the case was of course dismissed. Subsequently the complainant intimated an intention to renew the charge, but he was told that he would be murdered if he did, and was thus frightened into letting the matter rest.

TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance providing for laying telegraph wires underground. PETER COOPER argued before the Committee against the proposed ordinance. The expense of the alteration, he said, would amount to at least $50,000, and the underground wires would be subject to many deleterious influences which did not affect them above ground. When a break or interruption occurred it would be very difficult to ascertain what caused it, and the exact place of derangement. Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Fire and Police Telegraph, detailed the history of underground telegraphs in Germany and Russia, which had been unsuccessful. In London and Paris similar experiments had failed. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD expressed similar views. Mr. SMITH, a gentleman connected with the subject under consideration, by telegraph reminded the Committee that the underground system had been tried on Prof. MORSE's first line for six miles without success. The Committee is not yet ready to report. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the fourth anniversary celebration of this Association, held at the Allen-street Church, the exercises were of a very interesting character, consisting of an anthem and a number of quartettes by the choir, which were sung very creditably, and an address by the Rev. PETER STRYKER, whose subject was "Practicability." The lecturer drew a picture of the really practical man, who must necessarily be a man of common sense. He did not believe in a man whose head was always among the stars, and whose feet scarcely ever touched the earth. All great men were eminently practical men. BACON, NEWTON, WASHINGTON and ROGER SHERMAN were practical men—men of wisdom, who thoroughly understood the use and value of practicability. The lecturer made some well-conceived remarks upon "Thought," and closed his address with an eloquent exhortation to young men; charging them not to forget, among the busy world of business-life, the life beyond the grave. The audience seemed to be much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

THE PIT THREATENED.—Youths who look with wonder at the artistic delineations of the feats of the modern Mazeppa and who are as much delighted with the illustrations of the career of the "three fast men," as artists are with HOGARTH's sketches of the "Progress of the Rake." have been cast into consternation in the course of the last few days by the announcement that a bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. ELY, having in view their exclusion from the theatres unless "their mothers know they are out." Governor MALONEY, at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, wanted a lobbying committee appointed to go to Albany and look after the interests of that Board. Perhaps the juveniles, acting on the hint thus given them by their guardians, may send some of their number to the capitol to check this threatened invasion of their liberties.

THE RUINS OF THE NEW ARSENAL.—Nothing has been done toward repairing the New-York State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, since the roof and walls fell in a few months since, and nothing can conveniently be done until Spring. Three large towers, one on Thirty-fifth-street and the other two on Seventh-avenue, still remain standing; but the rest of the edifice, with the exception of the lower portions of the walls, is leveled with the ground. The munitions of war belonging to the State remain at the old State Arsenal in Sixty-first-street. The opinion is generally expressed that the building looks better as it is than it did when standing in the pride of its unseemly architecture. New plans and entirely different ones, it is hoped, will be adopted when the edifice is rebuilt.

FRAUDS BY COAL DEALERS.—Complaints are heard from all quarters, of frauds practiced by coal-dealers. Rich people say that the tons they purchase now-a-days burn out quicker than they formerly did, and poor people find their quarter or half dollar's worth more scanty than it ever was before. Those who are so inclined, enjoy excellent opportunities for defrauding the purchasers of this article, for it needs the judgment of a coal-dealer to decide whether short or full measure is given. A few evenings since, a series of resolutions were introduced in the Board of Councilmen, the design of which was to initiate a reform in this direction. Whatever can be done should be done quickly, for the Winter months are already half gone. Prompt action may yet prevent much suffering and cheating.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—It is reported that some persons having claims against the City, requiring the signature of Mr. MORTON, who desired to learn whether the Comptroller would recognize Mr. MORTON, called at the City Inspector's office yesterday, and presented their claims for his signature. Mr. MORTON declined to sign the orders, saying that he had concluded not to give out any for the present. No day has yet been named for another meeting of the Committee having the matter of the City Inspectorship under advisement; and at the Board of Aldermen last evening the subject was not mentioned.

OUR UNRECORDED DEBT.—Some of the results of the reckless manner in which the City Government business has been transacted, are showing themselves in the office of the Comptroller. Mr. HAWS states that orders of judgment for a mass of outstanding claims are presented daily, and that already they have been received to the amount of upwards of $600,000. It is now believed that the debt of the City, of which there is no exhibit in the City's accounts, amounts to nearly $2,000,000. Should the present authorities decide to pay off this peculiar floating debt, the estimates for the tax levy will have to be materially increased.

FRAUDULENT BEGGING.—A correspondent warns the charitably inclined not to be imposed upon by a certain woman who exhibits a certificate, fraudulently signed, setting forth that she is a widow with four children, in destitute circumstances, her husband having died in Chicago. He advices those who give large sums to unknown persons, and run the risk of bestowing their alms upon the undeserving, to donate their funds to Associations for the relief of the Poor. Handing out money upon the strength of certificates signed by unknown persons is only encouraging imposition, and taking so much away from the deserving poor.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLIONIAN SOCIETY.—The Clonian is a literary society, composed of Students of the Free Academy, and many of its members assert that they derive more benefit at its stated meetings than from the daily recitations of the College course. Last evening the Society celebrated its anniversary at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The Church was full of people, and the exercises were full of interest. Addresses were delivered by members of the Society, and music by Dodworth's Band enlivened the intervals. The occasion was a pleasant one; everything passed off happily.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor* left this port yesterday for Aswinwall, with the California mails and passengers. Among the latter we notice Captain W. J. MCCLUNEY, who goes out to take the post of Flag-officer of the Home Squadron, in place of Commodore MCINTOSH, who has returned home.

RISE IN CITY LOTS.—It is stated that in 1854, twelve vacant lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue and on Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, 25x100, were sold for $20,000; on the 15th of November last the same lots were sold for $65,000, and on the last December they were sold for $80,000.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASES.—The Williamsburg Ferry leases, so often advertised to be sold at auction by the Comptroller, were to have been sold yesterday, but the sale was again postponed; this time, we believe, in order to allow time for a Committee appointed by a mass meeting in Williamsburg to lay the subject before the Common Council.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out in the cellar of house No. 194 West Eleventh-street about 3 A. M., yesterday. The first floor is a grocery occupied by SAMUEL DOYLE, the stock of which was damaged about $100. The building is owned by Mr. CULLEN, and is damaged about $50. The losses are all covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.—A course of five lectures, for the benefit of the Second-street German Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, will be given at Clinton Hall. The first takes place on Tuesday evening next, and is by the Rev. Dr. MURRAY.

Police Reports.

A MORMONISTIC GERMAN.—Adam Schömann, a German shoemaker, was yesterday adjudged guilty of an attempt to introduce in New-York Utah practices. He married a Brooklyn German girl, named Margaret Strecke, about eight months ago. On Wednesday evening last he married Miss Elizabeth Dorbecker, a Teutonic female, residing at No. 128 Pitt street. A grand matrimonial feast was given in honor of the latter event. At a late hour in the evening the first wife, who had been looking two weeks for her fugitive husband—who, by the way of a parting memento, gave her a severe beating—heard of the marriage, procured the assistance of an officer, and rushed in among the assemblage. The officer took the Germanistic disciple of Joe Smith by the coat collar, and he was lodged in the station-house instead of the anticipated bridal chamber. He was taken before Justice STEERS, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of bigamy.

A HORSE AND CART CONFISCATED.—A respectable-looking gray horse and a cart were yesterday confiscated to the City authorities. The confiscation resulted from an attempt to perpetrate a swindle. Some firkins of butter were standing in front of the grocery store of Henry Boland, No. 337 Sixth-avenue. Two fellows hurriedly drove up the horse and cart aforesaid, leaped to the pavement, tossed one of the firkins into the vehicle, jumped in after the firkin, seized the lines and started off at a dashing speed. The theft fortunately was witnessed by Mr. Boland, who instantly started after the bold thieves. After a block's drive the fellows abandoned the horse, wagon and butter. One of them, who gave his name as Joseph Dunn, was subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. Boland. In the course of an hour a German who gave his name as Francis Smith, claimed the horse. The claim of Smith only had the effect to secure him lodgment in a cell adjoining that of the previous prisoner, both being detained for examination. The horse and cart were put in charge of the Police Property Clerk.

EFFICIENCY OF SKYLIGHTS.—A gentleman and lady called yesterday forenoon at the wholesale fancy store of Messrs. Corey, Howard & Sanger, in Chambers-street, made a small purchase, and asked a bill to be made out for the purchase. While the clerk was absent getting the required bill, the gentleman coolly took from a shelf a package containing fifty gross of pearl buttons, passed them over to the woman, and she passed them under her capacious shawl. The operation was witnessed by the clerk through the open skylight, and the two were forthwith arrested, greatly to their surprise. The parties were taken before Justice WELSH, and locked up to answer. The man gave his name as Henry Ridlin, and the woman the name of Margaret Brown.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars two nights since entered the wholesale shoe-store of Messrs. Schoenck, Pond & Co., No. 25 Beekman-street. The burglars made preparations to blow up the safe with powder, when unexpectedly a key was found, rendering the intended use of powder unnecessary. The safe was opened and robbed of a $100 bill on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Mass., which was all the money there was in the safe. The burglars made a successful escape, and are still at large.

Coroner's Inquest.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. ANN ROBOLD, residing at No. 497 Greenwich-street, left her two children, one a boy three years of age, and the other an infant, in the room alone, while she left the house for a few minutes. In a very short time after she left, smoke was seen issuing from the window, and on entering the room the bed was found to be on fire, and the boy, JOSEPH, was dreadfully burned, from the effects of which he died in a short time. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met Thursday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. Mr. E. F. PURDY offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. E. D. MORGAN, in being elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the State of New-York, has terminated his official relation with, and vacated his seat as, a member of this Board; and,

Whereas, His influence as a member of this Commission, and the watchful care and solicitude displayed by him in providing for the sick and unfortunate emigrants; his economical and successful reorganization of the Institution on Ward's Island, whereby the most beneficial results were obtained, make his separation from us severely felt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in parting from our late associate Commissioner, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, we cannot but express our regret that we are to lose the benefit of his presence, advice and experience; urbane in manner, kind to the unfortunate, economical in the expenditure of the funds intrusted to his care; liberal in providing for the wants of others from his private means, we have to regret his separation from us; we shall part with the aid of a valued member; the unfortunate will miss his cheering presence and the kind word so often spoken. Association has endeared him to us, and he carries with him into other spheres of usefulness our best wishes for his continued health and prosperity.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, signed by the officers, be transmitted to the Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

An informal conversation was had concerning the report lately presented to the State Legislature with reference to the Board of Commissioners. Mr. CARRIGAN said that isolated cases could be found where emigrants had been charged more for tickets inside the Garden than would have been paid for them outside. Railroad Companies had sometimes sent tickets through their agents, for which they asked more than was proper. If any fraud had been committed it rested with these companies and not with the Board. During the week ending Jan. 19, 478 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, making a total for the year thus far of 1,233. To the same date last year 2,055 arrived. In the Institution on Ward's Island there are 1,190 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 57, making a total of 1,247. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $7,984 85.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A decree, dated Dec. 18, declares the ports of Romaná, Samaná and Montecristo, closed to foreign shipping; the decree to take effect, so far as it relates to vessels coming from the Antilles and South America, at the end of two months; and from vessels from Europe, at the end of three months. Heavy penalties are also promulged for the offence of secretly introducing letters, newspapers, or other printed or written matter into the ports left open.

Board of Aldermen.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS AND ROOM FOR THE COMPTROLLER—BELGIAN PAVEMENT FOR BROADWAY—THE TAX LEVY PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution in favor of accepting the proposition of the Fire Insurance Companies to furnish a steam fire engine for the City.

A communication was received from the Comptroller asking for an additional clerical force and more extended accommodations than are at present provided for his Department.

Alderman MCSPEDON presented an ordinance providing for the appointment, in addition to the employes at present allowed in the Department of Finance, of two assistant book-keepers at $1,200 per annum each; seven general clerks—five at $1,000 and two at $800 per annum; two deputy collectors of the City revenue, with the same compensation allowed to the deputy collectors at present employed; and two messengers at $700 per annum. The communication and ordinance were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following communication, with a letter from the Attorney-General, was read:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, January, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter under date of Jan. 18th, inst., from the Attorney-General, in relation to a judgment recovered on the 15th of November last, by the people of the State of New-York, for the sum of $175,713 24.

The claim upon which this judgment is founded is for a commission of five per cent., charged to the State by the Corporation of the City of New-York, to cover the expense of collecting the taxes levied upon the county for State purposes; the amount of such commissions (running back for some years) being withheld by the Chamberlain without previous objection on behalf of the State. In view of the fact that the payment of the State taxes and the deduction of this percentage have been regularly and annually adjusted, this demand is remarkable, to say the least of it, and is more especially so, since it is understood such allowance is made without objection to all the other counties of the State.

The importance of this case demands, as I have no doubt it will receive, the immediate action of the Common Council, and I have only to recommend early application to the Legislature for remission of the judgment, or should this be refused by that body, that provision for its liquidation be made in the tax levy for 1859. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A resolution directing that the Corporation Counsel memorialize the Legislature for the release of the judgment, was carried.

Aldermen BOOLE presented the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of directing that the pavement in Broadway from the Battery to the northerly side of Franklin-street, and from the southerly side of Canal-street to Fourteenth, be taken up and replaced with Belgian pavement, the contract to be awarded to Charles G. Waterbury at $1 50 per square yard for the Belgian pavement, and 35 cents per square foot for New Bridge stone pavements (cross-walks), the stone of the present pavement reverting to the contractor. It was ordered that the report be laid on the table, printed, and made the special order for Monday.

A communication was received from the Mayor, setting forth that Mr. Charles Robinson claimed $407 for the use of the Police and Fire telegraph instruments, and disputing the claim on the ground that Mr. Robinson was well paid for his services by the Police Commissioners. The Mayor further stated that Mr. Robinson had removed the instruments, and he expressed the hope that the Common Council would provide means of telegraphic communication in place of those removed by Mr. Robinson.

A communication was also received from Mr. Robinson, stating that he had given the Mayor fair warning that he would remove the instruments if the claim was not paid. The subject was referred to a Committee of three—Aldermen Genet, Henry and Smith.

The consideration of the Tax levy of 1859 was resumed. Alderman BRADY moved that $2,500 for fees in the Joseph Walker case be stricken out. It was carried.

Alderman BRADY moved that the appropriations for judgments paid and to be paid be stricken out. Lost. On motion of Alderman BRADLEY, $235,000, being the amount of the Lowber judgment, was added to the Tax Levy.

A motion made by Aldernman BRADY, in favor of striking out $88,348 64 for claims for work under Street Commissioners Devlin and Conover, was lost.

Aldermen TUOMEY moved to strike out $10,000 for printing for the Joint Committee on Accounts. The Chairman explained that the $10,000 was not for printing, and that it was because of a typographical error that it appeared to be so. The word "printing" was erased by order of the Board.

A motion to strike out the $10,000 appropriated for the expenses of the Committee for 1859 was lost—6 to 10.

It was moved by Aldermen BRADY and carried, that $30,000 for the Fourth-avenue Park be stricken out.

Alderman TUOMEY moved that the appropriation of $35,000 for printing for Departments be reduced to $15 000, and it was carried.

On motion of Alderman SMITH, $18,000 was added to the tax-levy for a lot for Engine Company No. 20.

The same amount was added for Hose Company No. 51.

For salaries for bell-ringers at Fulton and Washington Markets, $2,800 was inserted.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved that $1,000 be inserted for the expense of the County Canvassers for 1856. It was carried.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the item of $21,500 for salaries of clerks of the Supreme Court was increased to $24,500.

The Tax Levy, as amended, was adopted—Ayes 13, Nays 3—Aldermen BRADY, STARR and GENET voting in the negative.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that it would take some time to prepare a detailed statement of all the expenditures incurred by the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies since the 20th of April last, and recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine the books and records of the office of the Deputy Superintendent. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen.

SPRINKLING SALT ON THE STREETS—REMOVAL OF PARK FOUNTAIN—SALARIES FOR THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour. President CORNELL presented a remonstrance from the Second, Third and Sixth Avenue Railroad Companies against the adoption of the ordinance to prevent the use of salt for cleaning snow from their tracks. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. William B. Townsend and 200 others petitioned to have a slip set apart at the Battery for a new steam ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton; referred to Committee on Ferries. Shelton's Brass Band sent in an invitation to the Board to attend their ball at the Apollo Rooms, Feb. 1, 1859; accepted. President CORNELL offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the fountain at present located in the City Hall Park is of no service whatever, but has become other than ornamental, and

Whereas, the removal of the same to Madison-square would render it of public utility, and serve to beautify that noble park, therefore be it

Resolved, That the fountain now existing in the lower part of the City Hall Park be taken up and transferred to the centre of Madison-square, and that the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners be instructed to give the same their early attention. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Councilman TOWNSEND offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special Committee of three be appointed from this Board, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Washington, and that the sum of —— dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor. Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution containing a communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for immediate repairs to Pier No. 26 East River, and making an appropriation therefor.

The Street Commissioner was directed, by resolution, to inform the Board by what authority the Hudson River Railroad Company are laying additional rails in Hudson-street across the sidewalk. Subsequently a resolution directing the Company to cease laying rails in said street was offered, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A report was received from the Committee on Repairs of the Board of Aldermen, recommending the fitting up of the apartments occupied by the Comptroller, at an expense not to exceed $5,000. Laid over.

The resolution offered by the President at the last meeting of the Board, referring the different subjects touched upon in the Mayor's Message to the appropriate Committees, was taken up.

Councilman OTTARSON moved to amend by referring that part which recommended the repairing of the City Hall to a special Committee.

The amendment being put by the chair, one voice was heard voting in the negative, and at least a dozen in the affirmative. President CORNELL declared himself unable to decide whether the amendment was adopted or rejected. A division was called for, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 to 1. Messrs. Ottarson, McCarty, Frear, Platt and Allen were appointed the Committee. The resolution in favor of increasing the Finance Committee by appointing two additional members was called up. President CORNELL declared it out of order, as a week's notice must be given before it could be acted upon.

Alderman BOOLE's ordinance, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, so that the members of the Common Council could receive $1,000 per annum for their services was lost, 12 voting in the negative, and 12 voting in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Councilman McCarty, Bickford, Jones, Bulteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, McConnell, Platt, Valentine and Frear—12.

NAYS—Councilman Tipper, Gilmore, Craft, Ottarson, Darrow, Lent, Ross, Lombier, Jr., Allen, Decker, Townsend, Babcock—12.

Councilmen BULTEEL afterwards obtained leave to change his vote.

The balance of the ordinance, which had previously passed the Board of Aldermen, was voted down decisively. Subsequently, on motion of Councilman OTTARSON, the vote was resides and the ordinance laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Sheriff's communication to the Board of Aldermen, referring to the erection of a new jail in Ludlow-street, on land belonging to the City, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Councilman OTTARSON thought the subject belonged to the Supervisors, and on his motion the vote was reconsidered and the communication was so referred.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Orders was taken up and adopted after a trifling amendment had been made.

The Board then adjourned to 5 P. M. Monday.

Dr. De Hass on American Antiquities.

MURAL REMAINS—FORTIFICATIONS, ENCLOSURES, AND OTHER EARTHEN STRUCTURES.

Dr. DE HASS delivered the second lecture of his course on "American Antiquities," last evening, before the Ethnological Society, in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society. Dr. FRANCIS introduced the lecturer, who said that these Mural Remains were found in the territory between New-York and the Mississippi. They prevail over twelve degrees of longitude, and the same number of degrees of latitude. Now what is the origin of these works—who were their architects? Centuries have passed since the ancients of America flourished in their power, but their works still remain in all their grandeur. How they reached this continent; how they perished—whether by famine or disease—will ever remain a mystery. The defences they built were exceedingly strong. Their forts had parapets and inclosures which communicated with one another by covered ways. Parapets of great height enabled the people to communicate with one another by signal fires, &c. All these inclosures may be considered as designed for defence, and, what is particularly remarkable, they are all constructed with geometrical accuracy, the circles being perfect circles and the squares perfect squares. They are not all by any means built of earth; stone enters largely into their construction. Fort Hill, on the Ohio, deserves a more particular description. It occupies an eminence, and its walls have thirty-two openings. Three miles south of Newark there is another fortress. It embraces two and a-half acres. Hill forts, such as there are found all over the East. Of the inclosures connected with the mound, the number cannot be estimated. In Raleigh County, Va., there is one of these structures built of walls filled in with pebbles. In many locations time and man's destructive agency, have demolished nearly every wall of these embankments. The highest wall yet found is twenty-seven feet. Within some of the circular lines are found tumuli, which probably were temples. This custom of inclosing the sacred buildings has prevailed from the greatest antiquity. In the Aztec Empire they are found thus constructed. Some of these inclosures, as Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT suggests, may have been employed in games. Paralell walls from fifty to five hundred feet apart are found throughout the West. They evidently answered the same purpose as similar old Roman fortifications. These are entirely distinct from the earthworks in the valley of the Ohio. Passing West to the Mississippi and through Illinois, we find these structures in great numbers. The lecturer gave a sketch of a fortified city 100 miles southeast of Salt Lake. The party which observed it followed Captain GUNNISON's track. They found the ruins of villages scattered over a space 40 miles by 25. All the buildings showed evident signs of having been built for defence. In Tennessee there are several very interesting works. There is one fort which embraces nearly 40 acres. It is supposed by some to have been constructed by DE SOTO's men, and it is even said that documents have been discovered at Seville which establish the fact. This is all pure fiction. The trees around it prove its aboriginal origin, as does the location of the different mounds. It is well to ask whence came the builders of these fortifications? No question is involved in so much doubt. A favorite opinion is that they came from the North by Behring's Straits, and that thus they worked down the Mississippi Valley. Others suppose they worked up from the South. But we must conclude that America was at first inhabited not by one, or two, but by many nations. Dr. MORTON supposed these people were one and indigenous. Another investigator supposed they belonged to two classes; the inhabitants of Mexico, Central America and Peru comprising one division, and the barbaric tribes another. But these fortifications could not have been constructed by a strictly savage race, for there is no instance in the world's history where a people have become civilized by their own efforts. The lecturer then spoke of ancient races who went from the North southward. Among them were the Aztecs and the Toltecs. Phœnician characters have been discovered in one of these Western mounds, and it is the opinion of HUMBOLDT that this people knew of the existence of the Canary Islands. His idea is that there was an emigration from the northeastern parts of Asia during the fifth century, but the fact that no similarity has yet been detected between the languages, used by these widely separated people involves this supposition in doubt. It will require long and laborious research before the question can be settled. Indications point unerringly to more than one race, for those who erected the works of the Scioto Valley were different from those who built the other fortifications. Strange indeed, is it, that not one of these busy workers remain—that there is not a single national song to indicate their origin. Every individual of those innumerable masses who swarmed around and on these fortifications has passed away.

The lecturer then described some of the numerous diagrams which illustrated different points of his discourse.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy four years old, whose name the Coroner has not ascertained, was burned to death Wednesday evening by falling into a bonfire on Douglass-street.

SWINDLING THE POOR.—A coal-dealer who fills small orders for coal issued to the needy by the Superintendent of the Poor, has been complained of for cheating in weight. It is alleged that one half ton only weighed 792 pounds, and another 864 pounds. It would not be a bad plan for other people to weigh their coal occasionally.

ACCIDENT.—A woman named MARY DAWSON, residing at No. 66 Hamilton-avenue, was so badly burned yesterday morning by her clothes taking fire, that it was necessary to take her to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. Last evening it was thought she could not live.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD MATTER.—A large delegation of Brooklynites opposed to the passage of the act before the Legislature to give the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000 for the closing of the tunnel on Atlantic-street and taxing the property in the vicinity for the same, left for Albany on Wednesday, armed and equipped for efficient service.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the remains of WILLIAM DONOHUE, who died from injuries received on Monday night last in Darby's Patch, when a verdict of death from concussion of the brain was rendered.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two hard-looking young men, named HENRY TINDLE and JOHN MORRELL, were arrested last night, at the Bowery Theatre, by Officers VAN WAGNER and UTTER, of the Brooklyn Police, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Hide and Leather Bank, Boston. They were brought to Brooklyn and committed to answer.

PERSONAL.

The director of *La Scala*, at Milan, has been prevented by the monetary crisis which prevails in Lombardy from paying his performers. This is the first time such a failure has occurred there.

The King and Queen of Prussia are at Rome lodging in the Caffarelli Palace. The Princess Maria Alexandrina of Russia had joined the royal suite.

The marriage of Prince George of Saxony with Princess Maria Anne, of Portugal, will be celebrated in the early part of May next.

Madame Viardot is expected in London very shortly.

Count Pourtales is to be the new Prussian Ambassador at Vienna.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Rome.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st, New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings Life Exhilarant. It will make you strong, healthy and happy; remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen gaiter boots and slips for balls and parties; India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Complexion.—The rarest preparation extant is Dr. SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER. Try its really magical effects gratis at the Dépôt, No. 335 Broadway, and at Mrs. HAYE'S, Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use fo family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair,
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanised rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacture of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the finest stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, in her 67th year, HANNAH MOFFAT, formerly of Danbury, Conn., wife of John L. Moffat.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her son, Dr. R. C. Moffat, No. 83 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—MOULTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Jr., Mr. ALBERT KNIGHT, of Baltimore, to Miss LETITIA, second daughter of J. T. Moulton, Esq., of this City.

☞ Baltimore and Providence papers please copy.

COMSTOCK—BRYANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Church of the Puritans, by the Rev. Hugh Carpenter, of Brooklyn, WM. K. COMSTOCK, of this City, to MARY B., daughter of James Bryant, Esq., of Portland, Me.

BOYLE—PARROT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Benjamin Kelly, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. BOYLE, of Millington, N. J., to Miss CATHERINE PARROT, of Passaic Valley, N. J.

TEFFT—PAINE.—In Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Mr. POPE C. TEFFT, of Brooklyn, L. I., to HATTIE A., daughter of James W. Paine, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. MARGARET CLARK, widow of James Clark, late of Albany.

Her friends, and those of her son, E. S. Clark, are invited to attend the funeral services, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, at her late residence, No. 50 Clinton-place. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment, on Saturday.

PHILBIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 20, of croup, HENRY JONES PHILBIN, son of Stephen and Eliza A. Philbin, in his 4th year.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

BRISTOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock A. M., MARGARET ANN, wife of John Bristow, in the 63d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 205 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Emma Maclean, aged 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 21, from their residence, No. 407 4th-av., without further invitation.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, GERARD STUYVESANT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, after a protracted illness, JOHN B. MARTIN, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West 32d-st., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., by the 12 M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad.

JACKSON.—In South Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 26 Carroll-st., after a protracted illness, WILLIAM FRANCIS JACKSON, late of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles J. and Francis A. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BEBBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, ALICE MARY, only child of John H. and Jane Bebby, aged 10 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, Jas. T. Tapscott, No. 20 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 20, FRANK, only son of John P. and Amelia A. Lyon, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, SARAH, wife of James Hall, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

LEONARD.—At Moodna, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, HENRY CARVER, son of James H. and Mary A. Leonard, aged 5 years and 6 months.

DE WITT.—At Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, suddenly, J. COURTEN HORNBLOWER, youngest son of Dr. Gasheric and Christina De Witt, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother, G. De Witt, Jr., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday. Services in the Reformed Dutch Church. Carriages will be waiting at Centre-st. dépôt, Newark, for the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

VAN VECHTEN.—At Albany, on Friday, Jan. 14, TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, Jr., in the 40th year of his age.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 8,
Now Ready,
Price 10 cents.
Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
(Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, NO. 8,
Now ready, contains, La Perle d'Allemagne, Polka Mazourka, by J. Ascher; the popular ballad of "Annie Laurie," and Crouch's beautiful song of "Kathleen Mavourneen." Price 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.
36 WARREN-STREET.
This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—ENgines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 588 Broadway.

A NOVEL AND UNIQUE FEATURE.

THE THREE LIONS
OF
THE NEW-YORK PRESS
ALL
WRITING FOR THE LEDGER.

In addition to the MOUNT VERNON PAPERS by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, dated Feb. 5, to be issued next week, will contain original contributions from the editors of the three leading daily journals of New-York City: James Gordon Bennett, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Herald*; the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; and Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of the *Times*. From the pen of Mr. BENNETT we have four original poems, entitled respectively:

"LINES TO A LADY," an apostrophe to "MARY ANN," "AN ANGEL'S SMILE," and "A FRAGMENT."

From Mr. GREELEY we have a characteristic article, addressed to "YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY, WHO DESIRE TO SEEK THEIR FORTUNE IN THE CITY."

And from Mr. RAYMOND we have an interesting account of "A VISIT TO THE HOME OF JANE EYRE."

Also, a vast amount of interesting matter by the LEDGER regular corps of popular contributors; and the beginning of

A NEW STORY,
ENTITLED
THE HIDDEN HAND.

By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, authoress of "The Bride of an Evening," "The Deserted Wife," "The Island Princess," &c., &c., forming altogether the MOST REMARKABLE NUMBER of any paper ever issued in the world!

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.
CAUTION AND ADVICE TO GOLD-SEEKERS.

We learn from our special correspondent, Mr. Daniel McCarty, who left the City of New-York in September last for the purpose of exploring the gold regions of Pike's Peak, and who has recently returned to Leavenworth, K. T., that these mines are capable of yielding the precious metal in such abundance as to satisfy the most extravagant wishes of gold-seekers. Throughout Kansas and Missouri the greatest excitement prevails—merchants, farmers, bankers, and, in fact, all classes of people, are making active preparations for a start to the mines early in the Spring. Mr. McCarty also informs us that, although many of the enterprizing adventurers have enriched themselves during the short season they have worked in the mines, they have suffered the most severe penalties of physical infirmities. Exposure to malarious diseases, in the form of Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Flux, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Biliousness, Coughs, Colds, Cramp, Influenza, together with Rheumatism, Lumbago, Swollen Limbs, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Indigestion and other ailments, which exposure, change of habits, excitement and incessant labor entail upon the system, have made frightful wrecks among those who had not the precaution or forethought to carry with them RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS. Those who were provided with these remedies lost not a single day from sickness of either of the above-named complaints. Mr. McCarty applied the Ready Relief and Pills to a number of the sick, and had the gratification of restoring, through the aid of these remedies, all who used them to health and renewed strength. Let all who purpose trying their fortunes at the Pike's Peak Gold Mines supply themselves with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS. At the mines the Ready Relief is now selling for $3 to $5 per bottle, and the Pills at $1 per box.

In all cases of Sores, Humors, Ulcers, Nodes, Bronchitis, or Scrofula, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT should be used. Price of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle. Price of PILLS, 25c. per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

STRAW HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN MAYHER,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE
DEALER IN
STRAW HATS
Of every description,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS'
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
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OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',
OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

Black cassimere overcoats	$3	to $10
Black cassimere overcoats	4	to 10
Black cassimere overcoats	4	to 10
Black cassimere overcoats	4	to 10
Black cassimere overcoats	4	to 10
Pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Fine black cloth overcoats	8	to 18
Fine black cloth overcoats	8	to 18
Fine black cloth overcoats	8	to 18
Fine black cloth overcoats	8	to 18
Fine black cloth overcoats	8	to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 15
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 15
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 15
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 15
Superb Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 22
Superb Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 22
Superb Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 22
Superb Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 22

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDAN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
are now prepared to fill all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT is known as the *most graceful and best Skirt in market*, and being made without sewing, and from the best watch-spring steel, is
UNEQUALED FOR FLEXIBILITY AND DURABILITY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT.
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 69 Warren-street, New-York.
N. B.—We shall remove to new and spacious rooms, No. 92 Warren-st., on the 1st of February.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS.
Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT having cautioned dealers and others against making or selling Ladies' Expansion or Extension Skeleton Skirts without license from them, under a Patent obtained in 1858.
WHICH PATENT CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.
All persons interested will please call upon RUGG, BERRIAN & CO., No. 44 Vesey-st., and see the affidavit in their possession from the original inventor of the Extension Hoop Skirt, wherein he says, "He invented the Ladies' Steel Extension Skirt in 1852," the right to which he sold for France in 1853; it was on exhibition at the World's Fair in 1855, &c. The Affidavit is supported by well known and reliable parties.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ON THE POINT of starting West, and proposes traveling through the Western and Southern States, is desirous of accepting an Agency, either collecting or otherwise, from some well-known firm of respectability. References of the first character given and required. A line addressed to OMICRON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* PORTLAND, Me., per steamer NORTH AMERICAN, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Immense success of the new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this Theatre, in which MR. WALLACK Will sustain a principal character.

ALL NEW SCENERY, GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC, PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES! THE COSTUMES Of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."

The Drama is entitled

THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves......{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } { Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Heey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Ollan Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Ogiou.....Chief of the Guard)......Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs)......Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Gulnare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs)......Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Levick
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta..........} her daughters { ...Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana..........} { ...Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.

Emily.....Miss Marian McCarthy

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Stage Peformances and Equestrianism combined. THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRICAL PAVILION has been rearranged, beautifully decorated, and adapted to stage and ring performances. NEW SCENERY, SUPERB DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c.

The world-renowned CHECINI TROUPE, consisting of 40 of the most talented and experienced juvenile artists, will perform, THIS EVENING, in the Pantomime entitled

LES TROIS AMANTS; OR, THE THREE LOVERS.

Also, in the Comic Pantomime,

HARLEQUIN ANGLER; OR, THE GOLDEN HOOK,

With new Tricks, Transformations, Dances, &c.

Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, C. Rivers, W. Crosby and Dendier.

Clowns, TONEY, PASTOR and QUINCY BUCK.

Master PHILO NATHANS In his celebrated four-pony act.

The wonderful performing Ponies, WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK.

Performances every evening. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock.

New entrance from 14th-st. to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL CONCERT AND MATINEE, AT NIBLO'S SALOON,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859.

Matinée, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22.

On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists.

First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist, Miss ANNA VAIL, who was so popular on a Concert tour South and West with Ole Bull.

Second appearance of the successful young Prima Donna, CECILIA FLORES, Pupil of Persiani.

Mr. D. MIRANDA, Tenor of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, London.

Also, Herr BERGNER, Solo Violoncellist.

Conductor, RICHARD VON SCHMIDT.

Tickets, 50 cents. A few Family Tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50. Can be had at the principal music stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 21,

The grand Eastern Spectacle, entitled BLUE BEARD.

Abomelique..Mr. Fitzgerald | Fatima.........Mme Ponisi

Previous to which the Drama of PUTNAM.

Major Israel Putnam.....Mr. McCloskey
Oneactah.....Mr. N. B. Clarke

Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859,

The performance will commence with the THREE FAST MEN.

Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.

Concluding with the FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Jan 21,

The entertainment will commence with HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. J. B. Howe

To be followed by the pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, OR, THE CONJUROR'S GIFT.

Dandy Grinaldo.....Mr. T. Hampton

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.

First Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,

Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.

Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!

PROF. BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS, Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

WILL SOON CLOSE.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE GREAT PRIZE PICTURE,

BY C. LUCY,

DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS,

Now exhibiting in the large room, No. 599 Broadway.

Admission free on presentation of address card.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION of the AMERICAN UNION

At No. 629 Broadway, NOW OPEN.

Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JAN. 21.—AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE HOLMAN FAMILY.—LITTLE JULIA, only four years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world. Miss SALLIE, only six, Contralto. Master ALFRED, ten, Vocalist and Drummer. Master BENJAMIN, 12, the Balladist, and Master JOHN, 11, Comic Vocalist, in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented children, in the comic Pantomime of the BIRTH DAY. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten 13 cents.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Church in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Emma Heywood, of London; Miss Fannie Stockton, Miss A. Dressler, Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, Basso; Mr. Louis Schrieber, Cornet-a-piston; Mr. Alfred Sedgwick and his son Charles, Concertina; Mr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Wm. Dressler. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

THE ORATOREON.—CONCERTS OF MUSIC and Oratory in Brooklyn Athenæum, every FRIDAY EVENING, and Cooper Institute every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS. Ten songs and recitations each evening, with explanations of the sciences and arts preparatory to forming classes. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents; and 75 cents for a family of six.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Benefit of Mr. J. PROCTOR TO-NIGHT. CAIUS SILLIUS, THE ROMAN SLAVE and WILLIAM TELL.

LECTURES.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S THIRD EVENING.

Scenes from SHAKESPEARE,

And Sketches from DICKENS, HAMLET, and OLIVER TWIST, At HOPE CHAPEL.

Tickets, 50 cents. ☞ 8 o'clock.

COURSE OF LECTURES,

To be held at CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, for the benefit of the SECOND-STREET GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.

First Lecture, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, by the Rev. N MURRAY, D. D. Subject—*Ireland and the Irish.*

Second Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*Western Mind; its Manifestations. Eloquence and Humor.*

Third Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, by the Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D.

Fourth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN. Subject—*Martin Luther.*

Fifth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. Subject—*The Forest-born Demosthenes.*

To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Course Ticket, $1; For single Tickets 25 cents. Tickets can be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; at Raynor, Howe & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; at No. 310 Grand-st.; and at the door.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give ONE NEW LECTURE at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:

On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON MOTIVE-POWER,

BY PROFESSOR JOHN C. FR. SALOMON,

AT THE AMERICAN UNION, No. 620 Broadway.

Prof SALOMON will commence the American Union series of Inventors' Lectures by a description of his newly-patented MOTIVE-POWER, and IMPROVED GAS-ENGINE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859. Gentlemen of the Press are respectfully invited to attend. Admittance to the Fair and Lecture, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Stratford-on-Avon.*

Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; HEGEMAN'S Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library.

The number of tickets sold is limited to 500.

E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will deliver the third Lecture of his regular course, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Subject—*The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.*

Season Tickets for the three remaining Lectures of the Course, 75 cents. Children, half price. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and Box-office. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Subject—*London.* Doors open at 7; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. The seventh Lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, on Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Feb. 28. Subject—*A New Lecture.*

PROFESSOR J. W. TAVERNER'S READINGS from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY, Jan. 24—*King Henry V*; SATURDAY, Jan. 29—*Macbeth.* Tickets, half a dollar each, may be obtained at Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door. The Readings will commence at 8 o'c'ock.

THE REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a Lecture, entitled *Sons of Thunder*, at the 2d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 20 cents; children half price. Proceeds to aid the Sabbath School.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

BALLS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

(For the gratuitous distribution of fuel.)

Grand Ball at Niblo's Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets, including refreshments, to admit a gentleman and two ladies $5; may be obtained at the office of the President, Mr. E. M. LEVART, No. 225 William-st.; at the music store of Messrs. Hall and Son, No. 239 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

OUR SOCIAL BALL.—THIS ANNUAL ENTERtainment, under the auspices of the employés of I. M. SINGER & CO., will come off at the City Assembly Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st inst. The most extensive preparations have been made in the way of music, supper, &c. Tickets, admitting two ladies and a gentleman, may be procured at $1 each, upon application to the Cashier at the office of SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. New Pianos for rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

GREAT CHANCE—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, cost $700, warranted for three years; unrivalled for beauty of appearance and depth of tone; in perfect order, and will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 656 P. O.

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SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.

H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST., WILL OFFER FOR SALE ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859, HIS ENTIRE STOCK, FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

This stock embraces All the new Parisian styles And novelties of the season.

The proprietor having determined to close out the ENTIRE STOCK Previous to Feb. 20, 1859, Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:

BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS at $6; former prices $9.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGANS at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS at $6; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings) at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.

As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS. IMMENSE SACRIFICE! THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c. BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

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Selling off at what they will bring to close the concern.

Immense bargains offered at SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.

A lot of Collars at less than half price.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

The best article ever made.

Call at No. 22 Cliff-st. and see samples.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES Chambays, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

LADIES RUSHING IN CROWDS.
STORE FULL! GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
GENUINE MINK SETS,
REFUSED SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS,
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY FEB. 1.
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER.
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

No. 54 Broadway,

will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.

MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

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This beautiful story is continued in THIS WEEK'S HOME JOURNAL.

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New subscribers can be supplied from the beginning; but apply at once.

Two dollars a year, in advance. Office No. 107 Fulton-street.

MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors.

THE CENTURY FOR JAN. 22,

READY FOR NEWSMEN AND CARRIERS THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

In this number is commenced a new and interesting serial tale by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA, entitled "Make Your Game, or The Adventures of the Stout Gentleman, the Slim Gentleman, and the Man with the Iron Chest."

Also, a remarkable story founded on Fact, entitled ROB AND HIS FRIENDS. By DR. BROWN, of Edinburg.

Scouring of the White Horse, Literature, Fine Arts, Notes and Queries, News of the Week.

LEADING ARTICLES.—Unwritten Code—What To Do With Slavery—The Burns Centennary—Comity of Legislation—Judge Foot's Pamphlet—Verdict on Dr. Green—Personal—History of Fillibusterism—Mr. Harris at Jeddo—A Word for the Quakers—Dr. Lieber's, Bethune's, Holland's and Beecher's Lectures.

For sale by all Newsmen at Five Cents.

THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher, No. 37 Park-row.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

The February number of the LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE May be had on application to ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR BUILDER—Third edition just published, $6. Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Jachin and Boaz, $2 50. Plato on the Soul, $1. Lacon, $1 25. Physical Theory of Another Life, 1. Books will be sent to any address in the United States. WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, and THE TRADE GENERALLY is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of WRITING PAPERS, all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.

SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.

NEGBAUR & BRYAN, No. 172 WILLIAM-ST., Near Beekman, New-York.

Sole Agents for the CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD butter, 20c; prime, 22c. to 24c. per pound; Orange County, 26c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 48c. Coffee 12c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 4c. Best Syrup, 48c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 541 2d-av., and No. 536 6th-av.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.

J. M. HOLMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in anything required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses nicely; would like to find work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good laundress and a neat doer-up of fine clothes; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 204 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry in all its branches; is an excellent washer and ironer; can produce the best of reference as to character and capacity; or she would do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY intelligent Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or first-class up-stairs servant; is a girl of most respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient; with children kind and of an excellent disposition; highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and appreciates a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., under the meat market, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowls and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself useful in a family; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the store, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or seamstress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to do the work of a small family; good City reference from a minister's family. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting: no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 125 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 168 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, either as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 41 East 23d-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; understands the business in all its various branches; has long experience in the business; would have no objection to see to the farm if required; is a married man; can give reference. A line sent to A. Bridgman's, No. 878 Broadway, for B. K., will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good gardener and farmer, willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages no object. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver, and is a competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 165 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUAtion as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois, where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A CONfectionery store; must have good references, write a good hand, and have a knowledge of business. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO A short distance into the country, to do general housework; she must understand washing and ironing, and plain cooking, and have good references; none others need apply. Call at No. 84 Morton-st., for one day.

WANTED—A MARBLE CARVER, TO GO TO Ohio; to a steady and industrious man a good situation will be given. Apply at No. 154 Rivington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.

Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th-av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av., and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 86th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.

Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. R JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, and 12 blocks beyond the City Hall, viz.: five (frame) on Canton, midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., and four (brick) on St. Felix, midway between Fulton-av. and Harrison-place; prices, $3,450 and $4,000. For neatness and convenience they are unsurpassed. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts, a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the dépôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable cottage residence on Atlantic-st., two minutes' walk from the dépôt, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas; half an acre of ground, laid out in a vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, a good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of M. A. PICOT, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE meeting-house in Orchard-st., near Canal, with the plot of ground pertaining to it, now occupied by the Religious Society of Friends. Dimensions, 92 feet 6 inches in front, 91 feet 6 inches in rear, and 100 feet deep. Apply to DAVID SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; or WILLIAM WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND lot No. 36 President-st.; also No. 151 Degraw-st.; also No. 223 Atlantic-st; also two lots on Columbia-st., running through to Furman-st.; and a large number of houses and lots in various parts of Brooklyn. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., cor. Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS four-story basement corner house and lot, desirably situated, central and genteel residence; it contains 21 rooms, two vaults, gas-fixtures. For terms, which will be easy, and possession immediately, if required, inquire at No. 132 Lexington av., corner of 29th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 25x99; house nearly new, in fine order, and containing all modern improvements; will be sold with carpets and mirrors if desired. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE in Chemung County, N. Y., four miles from Erie Railroad and Chemung Canal, and 11 miles from Elmira; 180 acres, with buildings, fences, &c., in good order; only $40 per acre. C. H. OLIVER, No 51 Liberty-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE store and basement on northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st st., with immediate possession, well adapted for the dry-goods, clothing or shoe business. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, FOR A small family; situation desired, above 20th-st. A new house preferred, as possession is required by the 1st of April. Address C. F. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 40x80 FEET, HAVING 20 windows, (on three sides) on the corner of Theatre-alley and Ann-st. Inquire of KEECH, Printer, No. 23 Ann-st., on the premises.

TO LET—FOR ANY RESPECTABLE BUSINESS, the first floor of house No. 575 Broadway; is opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and on one of the best blocks for business in the street. Possession the first of February.

$5.500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE; splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; offices to let; splendid houses for sale and to let—some of the finest in the upper part of the City; also wanted, whole buildings, stores, lofts, and houses, for the best of merchants. N. C. BISHOP, No. 168 Broadway, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED BY the *Scientific American*, on the second and fourth floors in the *Sun* building, entrance No. 128 Fulton-st.; also, a large office on the third floor of the new building on the site of the Old Brick Church, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply to MUNN & CO., *Scientific American* Office, No. 128 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill, and several small houses on 47th-st., west of 6th-av. Also, a large number of lots and houses in various localities, at various prices, to suit applicants. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau sts., or corner 35th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGton av., between 52d and 53d sts., with two vacant lots adjoining, each 20 feet front and rear by 90 feet deep; this property will double in three years, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of J. C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A FAMIly of only two persons; the second floor preferred, in a house where there is only one (American) family; location between 15th and 30th sts., west of 5th-av. Address, stating rent, M. W., No. 124 8th-av.

DESIRABLE LOFT ON BROADWAY.—One-half of a desirable loft on Broadway, in the vicinity of the City Hall, would be let for any light business. Address S. A. B., Box No. 1,979 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano wareroom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Possession immediately, if desired. Pianos for sale low.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, WISHING the services of a FAITHFUL and RELIABLE Agent, would do well to apply to the subscriber, ROBERT E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th. References: Present Patrons and others.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. "Aside from the beauty and elegance of the art, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their evenings than attending the Academy of Mr. PAINE."—*Providence Transcript.*

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNsylvania, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or singlegentlemen. E. BOSTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, not above third floor, with fire morning and evening, and board, breakfast and late dinner, for $5 per week. Quiet, pious family preferred; location between Broome and 14th sts., and 2d and 7th avs., New-York, or near Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address B. H., Box No. 157 *Times* office.

A SUITE OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 207 East Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR, FURnished with every convenience; there are no boarders taken; in a respectable family at No. 126 West 43d-st, between 7th and third 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A young man, without board; location preferred is East Broadway or immediate neighborhood. Address H. C. H., Chatham-square Letter-Office.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MEANS.—A gentleman who has the exclusive agency for the sale of several articles of practical utility and demonstrated value, of great importance, and at this time in great demand, desires to obtain a partner, active or silent, (active preferred,) with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and will prove highly remunerative, as can easily be shown in an interview. References exchanged. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, immediately.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A fortune and no mistake, and no humbug, in a new and very valuable patent, the best of the age. The article is especially adapted for engineers, machinists, builders, and for most all other mechanics. The inventor desires to sell the half interest or form a Company to manufacture. The instrument is largely in demand, and will pay over 200 per cent. Call and satisfy yourself or address the inventor. WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, No. 112½ Fulton st., cor. Nassau, up stairs. Agents wanted.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER, WITH about $8,000 cash to loan on good security, would be glad to get a situation in that capacity, having also an entire knowledge of the West India business. A letter, stating fully description of business, and amount of salary which would be given, and addressed A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

$3.000.—PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENterprising man, with this amount, can purchase one-half of an old-established business, now in successful operation. Agents need not apply. Call, or address, for three days, BIRDSALL & CO., No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, AN Agricultural Implement Manufactory, having a large business—admirably located and having the control of two leading patented articles; paying 100 per cent. Only $10,000 wanted. Address Box No. 688 Philadelphia P. O.

HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—Location unsurpassed, and now doing a business of $80 to $100 per day. Full particulars, on application at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.

C. B. HOWES & CO.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1858	$97,233 60	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive	629,905 65	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$727,139 25

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above	$581,333 83	
Less Return Premiums	29,500 88	
Net earned Premiums		$551,832 95
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc.	220,436 17	
Reinsurance	22,261 37	
Commissons, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent. on Subscription Notes	56,983 97—	299,681 51
Total		$252,151 44
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857		6,112 35
Net Profits		$258,263 79

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$112,410 61	
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks	250,730 00	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing interest	87,999 38—	$451,139 99
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable		241,331 32
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		150,552 54
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company		36,727 11
Total Assets		$879,750 96

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of Six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty-three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,
C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
T. B. MERRICK,
C. HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
A. WESSON.
J. K. MYERS,
WM. KENT,
RICHARD PATRICK,
BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,
W. M. BLISS,
A. S. BARNES,
J. E. HANFORD,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ROBT. SLIMMON,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. LECONEY.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted		$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured		48,791 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,920 11
Real Estate		129,145 54
State Bonds		176,000 00
Suspended Debt		49,709 74
Protest Account		330 43
Due from Banks		2,963 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		216,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,900 11
Total		$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00—	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JOHN Q. JONES,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 27—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.
Nos. 266 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.
Nos. 277, 381 and 1,161—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.
Nos. 3,440, 3,444, 3,446 and 3,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently.
MORAN BROTHERS.
No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS,
WM. H. SLOCUM,
JNO. J. DORTIC,
CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH.

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$31,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Address Attorney and Counselor, Box No. 2,051 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Dutchess County. Address C. P. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL .... $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
WM. K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED CHARLES HARRIMAN as a partner in my house, and will continue the Sugar Refining business, under the firm of WILLIAM MOLLER & CO. WILLIAM MOLLER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Chandlery business to Messrs. MOORE & CHAPMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. CHAS. HARRIMAN.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by Chas. Harriman, at No. 304 West-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.
ELIAS MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.
CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room,
REGULAR SALE OF HARDWARE.
300 lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. Also, skates, plated ware, porte monnaies, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 18 East 37th-st., south side, being the first house west of Madison-av. The lot is 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.
COSTLY HOUSE FURNITURE—THIS DAY—at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, oil-paintings, spitoons, rugs, extension dining-tables, glass ware, &c.; knives and forks, spoons, silver tea sets, beds and bedding, blankets, quilts, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Deposit from every purchaser required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST and 32d sts., between 6th and 7th avs., to close a concern, will be sold at auction THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. The houses and lots known as Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 West 31st-st., and Nos. 104, 106, 108 and 110 West 32d-st., and also a piece of ground in the rear of the same, (65x99,) with five brick shops thereon, having an entrance from 32d-st.
Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
LAW OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st., will be sold at public auction, by S. BOGART, three splendid walnut bookcases, one reference table, mahogany desks, chairs, mahogany tables, two iron safes, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING.
FINE ENGLISH SKATES.
All sizes, suitable for ladies, gentlemen and boys; well strapped. For sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FINE ENGLISH SKATES
AT WALLON'S,
No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD, SHINGLE roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

CIRCULAR, RIP AND CROSS-CUT SAWS wanted, such as are used by box makers for large and small boxes, with benches and counter shafts. State full particulars, lowest price, &c. Direct to BOX MAKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, } Building
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, }
JOHN J. DYMOND, }
JAMES CUSHING, JR., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
H. W. GENET, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OLIOER M. PETTIT against ABNER NORGOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858.
SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1858. SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
d24—1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-1aw7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—ANN MORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.
N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above-named complaint was filed in King's County Clerk's Office, Dec. 20, 1858.
d24-1aw6wF* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-1aw6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au26-1aw6mF HENRY J. CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-1aw6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr. } trators.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM COMPLETE and in good order, having been little used, for $35. Address J. P., Box No. 3,053 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZERREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 22 at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla.	$22
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Columbia, S. C.	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Captain FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
8:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:30 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A.M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank;) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors GRAHAM and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complaints and diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c.,' &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LA COSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weakness, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!! —For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

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LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but inevitably cure CONSUMPTION even in its *worst stages*. ROSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of an assorted selection of blossoms and herbs found upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of *Chest disease*. It is both portable and palatable, as well as *sure* and *certain* in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $5 and $9 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock, gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142, Post-Office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to a diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, [illegible] Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York [illegible], New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture, nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE BY DR. STRATTON, THE SOLE PROPRIETOR.—Certificates are coming in fast stating and proving the wonderful cures effected by the Antidote. All nervous complaints yield to this most potent medicine. For sale by Dr. Guion, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.; James W. Smith, Agent for Brooklyn, Court-st., corner Montague-place; and all other respectable druggists. See that my name is written across and printed on the label; none other is genuine; $1 a bottle. $9a dozen.
JAS. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—WE CAUTION the public against unprincipled rascals who pretend to sell "the" Antidote. We possess the right to manufacture since 1850, and are the sole proprietors. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 169 Nassau-st.; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMED THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN [illegible].
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. [illegible], at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

WASHBURN's late speech, and objected to the inferences which Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, drew from it. He denied any man's right to make a platform for the Republican Party, which had no narrow planks and contained no elements of disunion and distrust. He, therefore, trampled on all new platforms. He was in favor of the Union, and all good and true men. But for this they would not have succeeded in the recent elections, and they would be defeated when such union was repudiated. He advocated peace instead of a cut-throat policy towards the Indians, and held the President and his party responsible not only for the few new evils they practice, but for the old ones which they tolerate. As to the financial system of the Administration, it is double-distilled humbug. The Sub Treasury is a declaration of war on all promises to pay. It acts on the principle that every man is a knave. He despised that system, which while it despised credit, was borrowing a million of dollars. He urged protection to home industry, and in conclusion said we are too poor to pay our expenses, and yet the President talked about buying Cuba, and establishing an armed protectorate over Mexico, and gentlemen were so inflated with the restless spirit of manifest destiny that they could scarcely be kept from combustion.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, made a speech in favor of the bill amendatory of the Preëmption laws. He urged its passage as necessary to prevent frauds on the revenue, and referred to parts of that State to show the deplorable effects of the present imperfect laws, which give undue advantages to speculators.

At 9 o'clock there were only 20 members in the House, and about 150 auditors.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, showed the wonderful progress of Minnesota, and deprecated the private entry of lands, seconding the views of his colleague in favor of the preëmption system.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate Oregon Bill.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon being reported to the House from the Committee on Territories, Mr. GROW made the following minority report:

Views of a Minority of the Committee on Territories, on the application of the people of Oregon for admission into the Union.

By section 3d, article 4th of the Constitution, it is provided that "*New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union.*" The time, mode and manner of admission are therefore left by the Constitution wholly to the discretion of Congress. In the exercise thereof States have been admitted, some with, some without a previous act of Congress authorizing the people of the Territory to form a Constitution and State Government. The Territories of the Union have thus been transformed into States without uniformity in the mode and manner of procedure, and without any uniform rule as to the number of population—the whole subject of the propriety of admission having been left to the discretion of Congress at the time of the application of the proposed State.

The two Houses of Congress, however, at their last session, declared in their action on the application for the admission of Kansas, as a State, that its then existing population was sufficient for its immediate admission into the Union as a *Slave* State; but, if its people were unwilling to come into the Union with such a Constitution, then they were authorized to elect delegates to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their application for admission, whenever, *and not before*, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. That restriction upon the action of the people of Kansas received the approval of the President, and is a law upon the statute-book to-day.

The President not satisfied with his official approval of the act at the time of its passage, takes occasion, in discussing the Kansas question in his annual Message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, to say, relative to the admission of Kansas as a State, that "*surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty.*"

Had the reasonableness of this requirement suggested itself to the President in his Message transmitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, much valuable time in the legislation of the country might have been saved, and a dangerous sectional agitation avoided.

The President, in the same annual Message, further declares that any attempt by the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution, before the number of their population reaches the required amount, would be "*in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress,*" and in the judgment of the President, therefore, could not lawfully be made. Should it be attempted, judging the future by the past conduct of the Executive towards the people of Kansas, the President would declare it a case of rebellion or treason, and the army of the republic would again be employed under the plea of preserving "law and order," to suppress constitutional liberty in Kansas.

This is the first instance in the history of the Government, where Congress has declared that the *same* population, which is recognized as sufficient for a *Slave* State, was not sufficient for a *Free* State, and the Chief Magistrate of the republic not only sanctions such a discrimination, but avows his readiness to insist on it in the execution of the laws, so far as they affect the people of Kansas.

With this law on the statute-book, and with these official declarations of the President it is proposed to admit Oregon into the Union with a population less than the number required by this law, and from the best sources of information within the reach of your Committee, not exceeding, if equal, to that of the Territory of Kansas.

The undersigned minority of your Committee are unable to appreciate the fairness or justice of this kind of legislation towards the people of different Territories, and are unwilling to give their sanction in any way to a discrimination as to the amount of population required for a Free or Slave State, and much less as to the controlling political character of the proposed State. The applications for both Kansas and Oregon to be admitted into the Union were presented at the last session of Congress. Neither had been authorized by a previous act of Congress to form a Constitution. So that in that respect they were both alike.

As nearly as could be ascertained—no census having been taken in either since 1855—there was little or no difference as to the number of their population. Each had elected "*a State Legislature and other officers,*" and so far they were alike prepared to enter the Union. The only real difference that existed in the two cases prior to the application for either was, that Oregon had a Territorial Government not unsatisfactory to her people, and a Legislature chosen by her own citizens, while the Territorial organization of Kansas was a usurpation by fraud and force, and its political powers were wielded by usurpers and despots.

Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of a restriction on new States as to population, if general in its character, or as to the necessity for any previous act of Congress authorizing the formation of a State Government, and without inquiring whether the Constitution submitted by the people of Oregon is republican in form and consistent in its provisions with the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, while the restriction on the action of the people of Kansas remains on the statute-book, unless made of universal application to all the Territories, the undersigned feel that their approval of the application of Oregon under these circumstances, would be giving their sanction to an unjust discrimination between the people of different Territories, if not indirectly indorsing the odious distinction made in the law of the last session of Congress against free institutions and free States.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Brooklyn Gathering—Amendments Wanted to the Atlantic-avenue Bill—What the Legislative Printing Costs—A Loose Bill with Immense Chinks in It—Interesting to Ferry Companies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

For two or three days past the largest Assembly Committee Room has been crowded,—Mr. POND, in the Chair, and some Brooklyn man on the floor, arguing the vexed question of steam on Atlantic-street. Thus far the arguments have all been made to show the justice of the proposition to stop the steam, and the bill itself has been very little criticised. Last evening, against steam, the Hon. EDWARD D. FISKE forcibly and sensibly, and Mr. E. O. PERRINE oratorically set forth the strong inducements. Backing them up, were Mr. C. SPRAGUE, E. K. SCRANTON, Alderman FANSHAW, and several other well-known gentlemen, not all drawn hither by their interest in this bill, but disposed to give it a lift since it lies in their way. On the other side, Friend FROST, a property owner in the assessed district, argued, that to pay $125,000 to so disobliging a Company of Philadelphians as were the party who owned the Long Island Road, was a sin, and to allow them to desert Atlantic-street a method of suicide. Mr. ELIAS LEWIS, of the firm of VALENTINE & BERGEN, succinctly stated the losses Brooklyn grocers, coal-dealers, produce-purchasers and milk-consumers were to suffer, if the road were shut out from access to the City. JOHN F. HESSENBOTTAL, JAMES RICHARDSON and Mr. MEEKS, backed up these protestants faithfully. But the bill itself must be amended, either in the Committee or the House. Except for the method of raising the money to pay the Long Island Railroad Company for leaving, it simply provides for the clearing off of steam, shutting up the tunnel and restoring the grade. Not a word about short cars or long cars; not a word about a dépôt on Atlantic-street Hill—out of which so easily a magnificent wholesale produce market might spring; not a word of obligation on the part of the Commissioners to put passengers over the route to South Ferry, though all take it for granted that a City Railroad project lies ensconced somewhere under the first sections, and that if there were not one, the whole project would lack its first friend. Again, the Commissioners named are—or at least one of them is—an interested party, and hence not the proper ones, however unexceptionable otherwise, to assess the property tax.

I am preaching to-day, because, in truth, to report there is very little.

In the Senate, a communication from Comptroller Church was read, showing the expense of Legislative printing for 1856, '57 and '58:

1856	$109,549 04	1858	$124,264 43
1857	100,935 93		

For 1859—unless extras are ordered—it will be by contract, $50,000.

The rest of the session was given to discussing the Senate rules.

In Assembly, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD presented a petition for a more uniform and proper adjustment of the claims of the soldiers of 1812—particularly in regard to the issue of the certificates, and protesting against the per centage claimed by the Commissioner, General VAN RENSSELAER. Mr. S. went on to expose an attempted imposition on the old soldiers, and moved a reference to a Select Committee, but the Chairman of Ways and Means showed that these Select Committees cost a great deal of money, and seldom come to anything. So to a Standing Committee the matter was referred, with instructions to be lively in reporting. The Committee of the Whole spent over an hour listening to the first half of a bill codifying all existing laws about State Prisons, and providing for some reforms. The bill has been carefully drawn, but it is exceedingly long—some 80 pages or more—and it requires strong faith in its friends, or a great deal of study, to vote for it with comfort.

Senator SPINOLA, some days since, introduced a bill which was read twice and referred to the Senate's Committee on Commerce, where it lies yet. It appears to grant moderate powers to a modest Company to run a harmless little boat down to Port Jefferson, Long Island. But, just imagine that the modest little Company is ambitious of a charter for a ferry across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn, and willing, moreover, to double its capital at pleasure; to build a fleet of first-class boats; own real estate enough for the most extensive operations; and then reading the following faithful abstract, (though not in the words of the bill,) say whether said modest little Company will ever have to come to Albany for a better charter than this bill of Senator SPINOLA's would grant, if it ever became a law.

Of course the Senator meant to get no such powers for his nameless corporators, but then the looseness of the bill is extraordinary. It cannot convince sensitive folks that in the cracks of its joints there are not half hid a score of wooly-headed gentlemen of color.

SECTION 1. Corporators not named, but to be nine in number.

SEC. 2. Capital stock $200,000, divided into shares of $25—or 8,000 shares.

SEC. 3. Provides for the election of officers.

SEC. 4. Regulates the election of seven directors.

SEC. 5. Each shareholder to have one vote for each share of stock that he has held ten days previous to election.

SEC. 6. The said company to have the right to purchase or build one or more steamboats or steam vessels, for the purpose of plying between New-York, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Greenport and Sag Harbor, and such other places *upon the adjacent rivers and bays leading to Long Island Sound as may suit their convenience.*

SEC. 7. The Directors may issue so much stock as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. No scrip to be issued for the stock until the same is paid for in full.

SEC. 9. At any regular meeting of the Stockholders, called in conformity with the Charter, they may, by a two-thirds vote, *change the name of the Company,* and *increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding the sum named in the Charter,* and also *to change the routes for the carrying of passengers and general merchandise to any such places in the adjacent bays and rivers as may suit their convenience.*

Another section—(I have not the bill before me)—authorizes the Company to lease and build wharves and buildings, and to purchase and hold real estate.

I hope your people will not be unduly alarmed.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAYOR AND SUPERVISORS FOR A POST-OFFICE IN THE PARK—QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of New-York, with Mayor TIEMANN, have forwarded to Mr. CONKLING, Representative from New-York, the draft of a bill amending the City Hall act so as to provide that a site, adjoining the New City Hall in the Park, be appropriated to the General Government as a post-office. The bill provides that a building be erected, half at the expense of the City, and half at that of the General Government. City Hall stock to the amount of one million of dollars, at six per cent., redeemable in 1875, is authorized to be issued.

It is understood that in Executive session, to-day, the Senate received from the Governor the names of HORATIO SEYMOUR, GEORGE W. PATTERSON and JOHN C. GREEN, of New York, as Commissioners of Quarantine.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Comptroller submitted a statement of the expense of printing in the following years: 1856, $109,549 04; 1857, $100,935 93; 1858, $124,264 43.

The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

The balance of the morning was occupied in a discussion on the rules.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing Sing.

To authorize the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track and use steam to Seventy-ninth-street.

The Brooklyn Local Improvement bill giving the assessment to the assessors was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Assembly was occupied all the morning in the reading of a bill to amend the State Prison act. JOHN VAN BUREN was present on the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. OPDYKE called up the resolution requiring the Sheriff, Clerk, &c., of New-York to report the amount of the emoluments of their offices.

Mr. CHANLER moved to make the resolution general over the State, and made a severe attack upon the legislation of 1857, deprecating any attempt to revive such a policy during the present session. He declared that if the resolution was pressed in its present shape, it would take the appearance of a partisan movement, the officers named being Democrats, while there was ample room to include within the scope of the resolution the Health Officer and other officials created by the Republicans, and preying upon the people of New-York. He thought censure better apply to those who fleece the rich and oppress the poor in the shape of Police Commissioners, who, when the glare of conflagration and cry of danger are abroad, hide like cowards beneath their blankets.

Mr. OPDYKE replied, defending the resolutions, which simply sought for information, and did not take the shape of legislation at present.

Pending the debate the House adjourned.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

STILL ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Mr. SPENCER's bill gives power to JOHN A. KENNEDY, E. P. COWLES, and others, to construct a railroad from the Central Park, through Seventh avenue to Broadway, down Broadway to Union-square, thence down University-place, Mercer, Green and other streets parallel with Broadway. It is the old parallel railroad bill of last Winter revised.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. SLOAN's bill authorizes the laying of a double track, from the track in Fourth-avenue, at Forty-second-street, up to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street, for the use of their cars only. The Company is authorized to use steam on Fourth-avenue, to and from the northern extremity of Manhattan Island to the south side of Forty-second-street, and to permit the use thereof by the New-Haven Railroad Company for a period of thirty years. All the rights, privileges, &c., granted the New-York and Harlem Railroad are extended for the term of thirty years.

KEG OYSTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill in the Senate, to amend the act regulating the sale of keg oysters, provides that all kegs or cans containing oysters, put up for sale, shall be marked with the true quantity they hold, and three fourths of said quantity shall be solid meat or oysters. A penalty of $20 is imposed for violation.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing-Sing, limits the cost to $100,000.

CORRECTION.—The bill increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York was reported favorably by Mr. JAMES J. REILLY—not unfavorably—and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The practice of taking down sermons in short-hand notes had reached such a height in Frankfort that the consistories, both of the Calvinistic and the Lutheran bodies, have thought it necessary to prohibit it for the future. "The Church," says the ordinance, "is not a lecture-room, but a house of prayer."

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER CURES AND PREVENTS PILES!

A CARD.—Our names and places of business having been announced by some person or persons unknown to us, in connection with the sale of Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, we take this opportunity to say that we have no paper of that kind for sale, excepting that originally discovered and now manufactured by J. C. GAYETTY, which is generally approved by our customers.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 279, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And others.

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation.* This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPAL OF LIFE,
One principal of disease,
And one method of cure.
BRANDRETH'S
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Prove the unity of the first, the second and the third propositions. Principal office, No. 296 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 20.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	91½	50 Hud. R. R. R...b30	34⅜
500 Virginia 6s......	97	100 do............	34⅜
2,000 do...........	96¾	50 Harlem Railroad...	13⅜
30,000 Missouri St. 6s...	86⅝	50 Har. R. Pref....s60	39
2,000 do..........	86½	560 do............	39½
10,000 do.......s30	86¼	100 do.........b60	39½
1,500 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs	86	10 Sixth-avenue R....	122
2,000 H.Riv.RR.1stM.	104½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	47½
1,000 do........	104⅜	100 do.........s30	47½
1,000 Goshen Br. bds..	76½	950 Reading Railroad..	50¼
3,000 Ill.Cen. R.R.bds.	89	150 do............	50⅜
1,000 B.&I.T.1st m.bds.	68½	100 do.........b30	50⅜
2,000 Det.M. & T.1st m.	58	1400 do.........s30	50½
5 Bank of America...	110½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.s30	52
10 National Bank.....	108	50 do............	52¼
20 Bk. of St. of N.Y	102	300 Panama Railroad..	116½
40 Chatham Bank ...	85	50 do........s60.	116
20 Hanover Bank.....	87	100 do........s30.	116¼
10 St. Nicholas Bank.	100½	6 Illinois Cen. R. R..	68
200 Penn. Coal Co...b60	85	100 do.........s30	68⅛
370 do..........	85	150 do.........s30	68
50 Pacific M. Stp. Co..	88½	50 do.........b30	68¼
260 do..........	88¾	150 do............	68¼
100 do.........b60	89	150 Gal. & Chic. R.R....	71¼
100 do.........s3	89	100 do.........b10	71½
50 do.........s30	88⅝	100 do.........b60	71⅜
100 do.........s60	88¼	250 do.........s10	71½
50 do..........	88⅞	950 do............	71½
150 N. Y. Cen. R.R.b30	84½	200 do.........s10	71¼
50 do.........b60	84½	100 do.........s30	71¼
165 do..........	84½	100 do.........b60	71½
100 do.........s30	84¼	200 do.........b30	71⅜
200 do.........s30	84⅜	50 do............	71⅜
50 do.........s10	84½	300 do.........s10	71⅜
300 do.........b60	84⅝	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31⅞
500 do.........c	84⅝	100 do.........b10	31⅞
200 do.........s3	84⅝	200 do.........s10	31⅞
30 Erie Railroad......	13⅞	150 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	59⅞
100 do.........b30	13⅞	150 do.........b60	60
400 do..........	14	450 do............	60
400 do.........b60	14⅛	100 do.........s30	59⅞
100 do.........b30	14⅛	122 D. & H. Canal Co..	99½
350 do.........b30	14		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Missouri St. 6s..	86½	100 Cumberl'd Pref..s60	22
3,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M..	94	400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b60	84¾
8,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89	400 La Crosse & Mil.. R.	1¼
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	85¼	500 Erie Railroad...b60	14¼
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.s60	52	225 do............	14¼
150 do..........	52½	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.s60	71¼
50 Pac. M. St. Co...s60	88	300 do.........b60	71⅝
150 do..........	88⅝	150 do............	71⅝
200 do..........	88½	100 do.........s15	71½
50 do.........s60	87¾	50 do.........b7	71⅝
200 Reading R. R...s30	50½	50 do.........s30	71⅜
50 do..........	50⅝	350 Chic. & R. I. R.....	60¼
200 do.........b3	50¾	50 do.........b30	60¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000 Memphis C. 6s..	65	24 Green. Fire Ins. Co.	140
4,000 Fort M. Town 9s..	50	10 Ham. Fire Ins. Co..	78
4,000 Lee Co., Iowa, 8s.	65	12 do............	76½
7,000 Sciota&H.V.R.7s.	30	30 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	101¼
1,960 At. Mu. Ins. S. '58	98½	20 New W.Fire In.Co.	97
1,000 Fox River 8s.....	60	10 Irving F. Ins. Co...	120
2,000 Joliet City 8s.....	65	10 Bowery F. Ins. Co..	169½
60 Chatham Bank.....	85¾	10 Am. Ex Co.........	97¾
50 Hanover Bank.....	85½	10 Sixth-av. R. R....	125
100 Mer. Ex.Bank.....	101½	10 do............	126¾
10 Marine Bank.......	82½	750 Sun M. Ins. S. of '53	75
25 do..........	82	10 Bk.of the S. of N.Y.	102
35 do..........	82⅛	10 Bank of Com.......	101¼
80 Butch.& Drov.Bk..	119	10 Bk. of the Com'th..	99¾
15 Excelsior F. Ins Co	104	5 Citizens' Bank.....	102¼
40 North W. F I. Co..	102	20 East River Bank....	94
10 L. I. Fire Ins. Co..	170¾	5 Atlantic Bank.....	84
20 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	99	20 Am. Guano Co.....	$7¾
25 Great W. F. Ins. Co.	135½	100 U. S. Guano Co....	$3

THURSDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The unsettled condition of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon—incident to the political news from Europe, which for a moment disturbed confidence—was succeeded to-day by a considerable measure of firmness. This tone strengthened as the dealings of the day progressed, and in the afternoon the final bids were ½@⅝ ℘ cent. over the closing quotations of Wednesday. The Western list was assisted by the announcement that the Galena management at Chicago, in pursuance of the pledge made to their stockholders last year, had resolved to divide the net cash earnings of the six months, which, though small, give assurance that the line is not running behind, and that while the traffic has materially fallen off the expenses have been proportionally reduced also. After paying $70,000 interest on the 1st of February on the first mortgage, the Company will divide $120,000, or 2 ℘ cent., to the stockholders. The money is understood to be already in hand for both items, and the probability is the cash reserve will be equal to the accumulated interest on the second mortgage, which falls due 1st of May. The example of making a division of whatever may be earned through seasons of trial upon the Western traffic, like the present, even down to 2 ℘ cent for the half year, will not be without its influence upon the old or permanent stockholders, and the present feeling is that it should extend itself to other Companies whose finances are unembarrassed by floating debt. As the August dividend of the Galena was 4 ℘ cent., the present division makes the investment equal to 6 ℘ cent on par, or 8½ ℘ cent. on the present market worth of the shares. The stock rose to 71⅝ ℘ cent., sales of 4,000 shares; and Michigan Central and Rock Island, alike free in their finances, were also firm at the close, and in good demand through the day, The demand for New-York Central gave the strongest support to the market, because of the leading character of the stock in the general dealings of the Street. The *short* sellers met the demand with some freedom at the early Board, at 84½@⅝, but at the second session but little stock was offered under 85 ℘ cent., 84¾ being the last bid. And so with Reading also; on the first call of the list some considerable contracts were made at 50¼@50⅛, after which the stock went to 50¾ ℘ cent. sales, and that price finally bid. The orders for Harlem Preferred advanced the stock to within a fraction of 40 ℘ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal to 85¼ ℘ cent. The last named Company, we understand, may advance their February dividend to 3½ ℘ cent., instead of 3 ℘ cent.; but we do not give the information as official. Erie shares, against the sales through the week of a firm connected with the management, advanced to 14⅝ ℘ cent. at the close. But few of the Bonds of the Company were offered, and no sales made. Illinois Constructions 89, sales and steady. Missouris 86⅝@½, sales. City Bank shares nearly all firm, under the present large employment of deposits, free of interest, and the growing prospect of a good Spring and Summer business. The cash sales of Panama were at 116½; a few seller's options at 116 ℘ cent. The transactions quite lively in Pacific Mail, the *Bear* account having the advantage within the past day or two; though we can hear of nothing beyond the vague surmise of the past four weeks as to the inducement of the present large short line. The cash Stock is 88½ ℘ cent., with another half-yearly 10 ℘ cent. dividend in early prospect for the Spring, and the usual profitable activity in the California trade, going on. Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern were steady at the close, and held for an advance on the morning bids. The general market left off firm.

There is less activity with the Discount Brokers to-day than on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we find on inquiry that fresh mercantile bills come forward with less freedom than the revival of speculation in general merchandise and the opening of the Spring trade in Dry Goods would denote. Most of the paper may be taken more directly to Bank than usual, but this cannot be on account of advanced outside rates, as very prime 6 months' bills, made upon Sugars, Coffee, Tea Hides, &c., are still done at 5@5½ ℘ cent., and indorsed Dry Goods paper at about the same rates. Sixty-day acceptances against Southern consignments or banking operations are current at 4@4½ ℘ cent. Demand loans 4 ℘ cent., with occasional deposits left with the old Stock Brokers at 4@3½ ℘ cent. While a full 6 ℘ cent. market for the best mercantile paper would not be unlooked for with the revival in trade, and would, of course, be desirable to the heavy bankers, who have to fill up their lines from the outside offering, we do not find that the advance has yet been established as the rule. A large amount of New-England acceptances on Cotton, purchased here and at the South, are now maturing, and this has thrown the Bank balances, and consequently the Gold exchanges, against Boston.

The preliminary deposits of *one per cent.* on the amounts bid for on the New Loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded at Washington on Monday next, must be made at New-York by 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They can be made at Washington, however, as late as noon on Monday. We presume that one or more of the large combination bids will be arranged in that city through the local bankers. The terms discussed to-day range 102½@103½ ℘ cent. There is more than the usual reserve shown by the prominent banks and banking-houses. Neither the last Foreign news or the Cuban discussion at Washington is much referred to. The more practical point is the probability of the Department receiving sufficient aid, after the present loan, from the Customs, to go through the present year without further negotiations other than funding or reissuing the $20,000,000 Treasury Bills as they fall in for redemption. The decision of this question, we have reason to suppose, rests more upon the prudence of Congress in witholding extraordinary appropriations, than upon the volume of importations, which, as compared with last year, is almost certain to be enlarged. We republish, for the convenience of bidders, the official proposals of the Secretary:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 24th of January next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th of June, 1858. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of $1,000. No bid will be considered unless 1 ℘ cent. of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depository of the United States, whose certificate of the same accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sum which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depository of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of $1,000 each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of July next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositories of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of July next will be paid to the successful bidder, or his attorney, by the depository where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 15th of March next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ℘ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports...	2,068,000	1,221,000	1,740,000	1,733,000	1,048,000
Ex. to G. B......	607,000	383,000	363,000	587,000	525,000
Ex. to France....	269,000	141,000	167,000	209,000	121,000
Ex. to other F. P..	162,000	98,000	112,000	149,000	70,000
Total Export....	1,038,000	622,000	642,000	945,000	716,000
St'k on hand.....	837,000	591,000	770,000	677,000	312,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports.....	138,000	76,000	129,000	107,000	70,000
Ex. to G. B......	21,000	23,000	21,000	58,000	58,000
Ex. to France....	6,000	10,000	12,000	20,000	12,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	5,000	7,000	15,000	10,000
Total Exports....	34,000	38,000	40,000	93,000	80,000

The Exports this week are less free, which partially explains the firmness of Exchange for yesterday's steamer. The receipts at the ports continue large, and now reach 847,000 bales in excess of last year, and 335,000 bales ahead of the full crop of 1856. The market here keeps firm and active—over **13,000** bales since yesterday morning—and prices for Orleans middlings are 12⅝, and Uplands 12¼ cents. Mr. WRIGHT, in his circular for this week, says of the crop:

"The general opinion on this subject is gradually settling upon an estimate of about 3,600,000 bales. There are, however, more believers in 3,700,000 than at any time since the season opened. The receipts, if taken as a guide, point to the larger estimate. Receipts for the week are 138,000 bales, showing a reduction from the excessive amount of last week and week before, but they are still large, even for this period of the season. Next week it is likely a further reduction may be shown, though, perhaps, not more than to the extent of 10,000 bales. The heavy rains in the South have interfered with the free hauling of Cotton to the dépôts and landings, while on the other hand, the rivers are all in fine navigable order: there is no falling off in the proper sense of the term, nor can any be expected for some weeks to come. We are now comparing with the small receipts of last year, resulting from the panic, and our excess as compared therewith must necessarily increase. The maximum increase may possibly be reached by 16th February, and during March some reduction must take place."

Mr. SAMUEL HALLET, whose connection in London and Paris with certain American Railway schemes, has been made the subject of repeated comment in this column, has called upon us with a recent pamphlet in his own defence, with the request to do him justice in the premises. This document appears as a reply to a direct personal attack upon his moral reputation, which recently appeared in a Cincinnati paper. As we have never indulged in charges of this nature in discussing the somewhat bold and extraordinary finanancial movements of this gentleman abroad, and his equally extraordinary success in enlisting ex-Presidents and American Ambassadors and Consuls in England and France in his formidable schemes for *new* lines of road on the broad guage and for foreclosing *old* lines on the ordinary guage, we feel free to believe that he has been wronged in the personal attack made through the Cincinnati Press. But we do not feel called upon either to publish at length his reply, extending with the documentary appendages through thirty-five octavo pages, or to make the *personal* defence itself the occasion for qualifying the views which we have heretofore expressed of the effect and bearing of his *financial* movements abroad. Since Mr. HALLET's return he has enlisted the services, as of counsel in the Cincinnati and Marietta foreclosure, of Messrs. MILLARD FILLMORE, THOMAS EWING and HENRY STANSBURY, and we may add that of this fact we have just seen the autograph proofs.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $135,246; paid out $65,689; balance this afternoon, $4,690,239.

CITY BANK CAPITAL—QUARTERLY RETURN DEC. 18.

Bk. of New-York.	$2,838,975	Chatham Bank....	$450,000
Manhattan Co.'y..	2,050,000	People's Bank.....	412,500
Merchants' Bank..	2,638,975	Bk. of N. America.	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank..	2,000,000	Hanover Bank....	1,000,000
Union Bank........	1,500,000	Irving Bank......	500,000
Bank of America..	3,000,000	Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000
Phenix Bank.......	1,800,000	Citizens' Bank....	400,000
City Bank........	1,000,000	Grocers' Bank.....	240,000
North River Bank	316,000	Nassau Bank......	979,200
Tradesmen's Bank	800,000	East River Bank..	206,525
Fulton Bank......	600,000	Market Bank......	1,000,000
Chemical Bank....	300,000	St. Nicholas Bank.	750,000
Merchants' Ex. Bk.	1,235,000	Shoe & Leather Bk	1,500,000
National Bank....	1,500,000	Corn Ex. Bank....	1,000,000
Butch'rs' & Drov's'	800,000	Continental Bank.	2,000,000
Mech'ics' & Trad's'	400,000	Bk. of Comm'w'lth	750,000
Greenwich Bank..	200,000	Oriental Bank.....	300,000
Leather Manuf'r's	600,000	Marine Bank......	659,100
Seventh Ward Bk.	500,000	Atlantic Bank.....	400,000
Bk. of St. N. York	2,000,000	'mport's' & Trad's'	1,500,000
Amer. Exchange..	4,999,150	Park Bank........	2,000,000
Mech's. B'g. Ass'n.	316,000	Artisans' Bank.....	600,000
Bank of Commerce	8,851,760	N. Y. Dry Dock...	200,000
Broadway Bank...	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange...	130,000
Ocean Bank.......	1,000,000	Bull's Head........	173,380
Mercantile Bank..	1,000,000	N. Y. County......	200,000
Pacific Bank.......	422,700		
Bk. of the Republic	2,000,000	Total	$68,019,585

Our Diplomats in the Jobbing Way.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The dispatches tell us, as Washington news, that BEVERLEY TUCKER, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool, is in Washington City for the purpose of lobbying through Congress a bill to increase the pay of United States Consuls; and the *Courier* says that Mr. MASON, of Virginia, tried to get through the Senate a bill to give Mr. M., our Minister at Paris, $5,000 for arrears of salary, &c., which was defeated.

Now, Mr. Editor, do for Heaven's sake urge on Congress to come to the relief of both of those Virginia gentlemen; for really they need it sorely, in view of the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad negotiation, out of which it was understood they were to make each a large sum as copartner with HALLET, McHENRY, "Spread Eagle" TRAIN and others, didn't terminate so fortunately for their pockets as they anticipated.

And the Diving Bell, the celebrated "Nautilus," was'nt sold either; but lies upon the banks of the Seine in Paris, attached for all sorts of debts, and claimed by various parties in Paris, London, Liverpool and in New-York—and the rich placer which these gentlemen supposed they had in that thing unfortunately for them gave out, from the fact that the chief negotiator having it in charge could'nt mortgage it more than half-a-dozen times, and supplies were cut off from that source.

Then, again, the "Cincinnatti and Marietta bond" affair has met with a check, and that $450,000 commissions for putting the road through a course of sprouts, has not yet been realized, and therefore Mr. DALLAS, Mr. MASON and Mr. FILLMORE have not yet been able to finger their portion of the dollars as "fees for legal advice;" and as, perhaps, in anticipation of the early receipt of their share of the spoils, they may have been induced to launch out into some unusual expenses, or perhaps bet higher than usual at the "Club," we certainly think that Government ought, immediately and without delay of a day, to come to their relief; if it don't, who knows but that our foreign Ministers in London and Paris, and our Consul at Liverpool, may be forced, in order to replenish their exhausted treasuries, to advertise themselves in the London *Times* and Paris *Moniteur* as agents for the sale of Moffat's Pills, Johnson's Windmills, or Ayer's Pectoral Cordial!

Perhaps, (who knows,) they may sell themselves as special correspondents to the New-York *Herald*, or open an office on the Boulevards des Italiens in Paris, and the Strand, London, jointly, for the sale of patent rights; and for the negotiation of bogus railroad bonds.

Or they may be compelled to open a shop for the sale of American drinks—gin cock-tails, smashes and juleps—in the Palais Royal and the Haymarket.

Mr. Editor, this matter must be attended to at once. The credit of our country is at stake. Virginia is too poor to respond, if their friends should again attempt to pass around the hat down there, and I fear would not "come to taw."

If Government refuses to act at once, let the immortal BONNER offer somebody something, and appropriate the proceeds to help these fine Virginia gentlemen out of their troubles, *à la* Mount Vernon. Or stick up a box in the Exchange—at the bank doors—at the ferries—anything to save JOHN Y. MASON, GEORGE M. DALLAS and BEVERLY TUCKER.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, either these gentlemen are or are not guilty of at least many *imprudences* charged to them in connection with the schemes just alluded to, sufficient to have brought upon them the ridicule of every sensible American abroad; and our country is disgraced by such Representatives, for they ought to be, like CÆSAR's wife, beyond even suspicion; and instead of giving them increase of salary, better retire them into private life. More anon.

LA MARTINE.

La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since, in giving the rumor that *four hundred thousand* dollars of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company had been sacrificed for a doubtful claim of the contractor, you intimated that there might be another side to the story. The *other side* has now been given by the President, and so far from explaining or disproving the story, *he acknowledges it to be true.*

There was no claim on the part of CHAMBERLAIN which should have been entitled to a moment's consideration. STANTON says that—

"Upon a settlement with him on the 5th of August last, *for the estimate of his work* to that time, the sum of $20,000 was found to be due to him."

He goes on to say, as though this might form an excuse or reason for the monstrous sacrifice:

"The price of the Bonds had fallen to 20 ℘ cent. in consequence of the failure to pay the August interest."

What had this to do with the $20,000 found due to C. for his work? He had received the $1,500,000 of Land Grant Bonds *in advance, in full payment* for completing the road to La Crosse. Mr. STANTON says "he (CHAMBERLAIN) required payment agreeably to his contract." He had already received his payment in advance for the whole work! and had *acknowledged* the same by his agreement made with VOSE, LIVINGSTON & Co., on the 28th January, 1858.

I extract the following from that agreement, as given on page 315 of the report of the Joint Investigating Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin:

Whereas, The said SILAH CHAMBERLAIN has contracted with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to complete the Railroad of said Company from the point known as the "junction" to La Crosse, being a distance of forty four miles or thereabouts, *and to receive in payment therefor* fifteen hundred bonds for $1,000 each, of the said Company, known as the Land Grand Bonds, issued under and in pursuance of their mortgage or deed of trust, bearing date Dec. 31, 1856, as modified by an instrument bearing even date herewith, and the said party of the second part."

ALFRED NOXON, SETH R. FOSTER, and JOHN H. REYNOLDS, "have guaranteed to the said Company the performance of such contract; and the said fifteen hundred bonds have been, simultaneously with the execution hereof, *delivered over to said Chamberlain by said Company, in advance of the completion of his said contract, &c.*"

On pages 318 and 319, in the same document, will be found further evidence of the same kind.

The stockholders, creditors, and the public, will doubtless see through this flimsy excuse of the President for throwing away $400,000, even in the poor security of a third mortgage bond! But it seems that even the judgment of CHAMBERLAIN against the Company has had a very *vigorous growth*, even for a Western liability.

Last year that judgment was for $629,000, or thereabouts. As it carries 12 ℘ cent. interest by agreement, this would now amount—adding 15 months' interest—to $723,350. By STANTON's statement, "the judgment and interest to Oct. 1, $785,587; interest from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859, $23,567," and showing the moderate difference of $85,804!!

Perhaps some equally satisfactory explanation can be given for this addition to a judgment record!

How long will the plundered stockholders of the railroad companies remain quiet under such management?

X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Road.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a creditor of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, I am indebted to you for your remarks upon the concern recently, bringing forth a statement from the Company. I find in that statement the judgment of S. CHAMBERLAIN and interest, set down as $785,587. The statement made last Spring, by the Company, put the same judgment at $629,089, 72; now, one year's interest, even at 12 per cent., will not make up the difference—$156,498. Where is the discrepancy?

The same statement last Spring said:

"By the new contract for completing the work to La Crosse, it is provided that the earnings of the road, west of Portage City, are to be applied, in the first instance to the payment of the interest on the Land Grant Bonds, and the surplus to the same purpose stipulated in the lease."

Now we are told that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is entitled to credit them (the total western earnings,) upon his judgment!

There has been a great deal of ingenuousness displayed in thus giving this "confessed judgment" a priority over First Mortgage Bonds, and I think that the shareholders and bondholders would do well to keep track of their interest somewhat.

With proper management, the means could be at hand to forward this work, as the land is a rich grant and the law vesting the Company in the land not a difficult one to comply with; but a Board of Directors who cannot raise $20,000 among themselves to save $400,000 of Bonds, to say the least, cannot have as much faith in the work as was expected of those who gave their money and materials for the Stock and Land Grant Bonds.

B.,
No. 25 William-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. BLEECKER's sale to-day, of a part of the "Myer Tract," brought together the largest assembly of Harlem buyers that has been seen in the Exchange for many years. The old-fashioned Harlem buyers thought the sellers had no reason to complain of the prices they got. Sales as follows:

One lot on the southeast corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street. ABRAHAM HAWKINS, $650.

Two lots adjoining. WM. JENKINS. $450 each.

One lot adjoining, 25 by about 80 feet. WM. L. CONKLIN, $300.

One gore adjoining, 26 feet 6 inches. E. H. HUTTON, $280.

One lot in the rear of the avenue lots, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, east of Seventh-avenue, 25 by about 63 feet. GEORGE P. NEVINS; $200.

One lot adjoining, 25 by about 45 feet. Same, $190.

One lot, gore, adjoining, 47 feet 6 inches front. Same, $190.

One lot on northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. SIMEON NICHOLS, $675.

Three lots adjoining on Avenue A. G. THORP, Jr., $465 each.

Nine lots, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, commencing 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue. BERNHEIMER, $385 each.

One lot, adjoining, about 120 feet deep. CONKLIN, $385.

One lot, adjoining. Same, $350. One lot, adjoining, 25 by about 80 feet. DAVID REED, $290.

One gore, adjoining, 98 feet front. E. H. HUTTON, $600.

Five gores on north side One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, were bought by Mr. BERNHEIMER, at $150 each.

Ten lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 400 feet east of Seventh-avenue. W. F. BOWNE, $400 each.

Two lots, adjoining, with a gore off the front. E. H. HUTTON, $245 each.

One lot on the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. NICHOLS, $525.

Two lots adjoining, on the avenue. R. DAVIS, $375 each.

One lot adjoining. DAVID READ, $380.

Two gores adjoining. JOS. SWEIVEN, $265 each.

Six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue. M. A. MITCHELL, $290 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. MORTIMER PORTER, $550.

One lot adjoining, on the avenue. R. DAVIS, $350.

Ten lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, commencing 200 feet east of Sixth-avenue. HENRY BRUNER, $285 each.

Five gores adjoining on the east. HENRY BRUNER, $135 each.

Five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 325 feet east of Sixth-avenue. BRUNER, $275 each.

Eight lots adjoining. Same, $270 each.

Three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-st, near Harlem River. BROWNING, $200 each.

The balance of the sale was adjourned.

Also, by order of the Executor, Mr. B. sold the house and lot on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, 25 feet 10¼ inches by about 69 feet, 3-story and attic brick house. THOMAS RUSSELL, $9,100.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 8,750 bales, and the receipts 12,250. Increased receipts at all Southern ports as compared with last year, 884,500 bales; stock, 59,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,600 bales. The sales of the week foot up 17,000 bales. The market closes with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. Good middling, 11¾c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,200 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency; middling 11⅞c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,100 bales, at stiffer, but quotably unchanged, prices. The *City of Washington's* news had no effect.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 6,000 bales, the market closing with more buyers than sellers, at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for middling.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR advanced; superfine $5 75. WHEAT firm; red $1 30@$1 33; white $1 40@$1 48. CORN buoyant; sales 10,000 bushels new yellow at 81c. WHISKY firm at 27c.@28c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 25; Morris Canal, 48½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Glasgow...........	Jan. 22	New-York.....	Glasgow.
North American....	Jan. 22	Portland......	Liverpool.
Niagara...........	Jan. 26	Boston........	Liverpool.
Circassian.........	Jan. 27	New-York....	Galway.
City of Washington.	Jan. 29	New-York....	Liverpool.
Europa............	Feb. 2	New-York....	Liverpool.
Arago.............	Feb. 5	New-York....	Southam'n.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian.........	Jan. 8	Galway......	New-York.
Europa............	Jan. 8	Liverpool....	New-York.
New-York.........	Jan. 8	Bremen......	New-York.
Arago.............	Jan. 12	Southamp'n..	New-York.
Arabia............	Jan. 15	Liverpool....	New-York.
Kangaroo.........	Jan. 19	Liverpool....	New-York.
Edinburg..........	Jan. 22	Glasgow......	New-York.
Asia..............	Jan. 22	Liverpool....	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City........	Jan. 22	New-Orleans..	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee.........	Feb. 1	New-Orleans..	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior.....	Jan. 27	New-York....	Havana.
Isabel............	Feb. 4	Charleston....	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—D. Hubbard and wife, 2 children and servant, F. Gueydor, I. de Montran, Dr. W. A. Davis, L. Lavanburg, W. Reinecke, Mrs. M. Alanza and servant, J. P. Gil, A. Oxozco, J. Pusadas, F. Casas, P. Silva, S. Lanson, J. F. M. Acosta, Capt. J. Chase, Capt. J. S. Dubel, wife and child, A. Fraser, Jr., M. Herrera, A. Nunez, J. F. Mesa, W. Phillips, J. Reynolds, Jr., W. Gibbs.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—T. G. Atwood, A. Rosenstock, N. Fisher, Geo. W. Emmons, B. McDonnell, Wm. Norvell, J. Meckeen, James Kelly, W. Hollinbeck, C. Baldwin, Mr. Dennis and 3 daughters, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	7 18	Sun sets....	5 04	Moon rises...	8 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	9 33	Gov. Island.	10 21	Hell Gate...	11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Moses Taylor, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ship J. R. Keeler, Allen, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Barks J. A. Lee, Christian, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Orion, Hanna, Porto de Luhna, H. S. Vining; D. Nickels, Ellis, Mobile, Laytin & Co.

Brigs S. French, Parritt, Ponce, Sturges & Co.; Proteus, Chikman, Havana, W. W. Russell; A. D. Torrey, Griffin, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Nova Activo, (Port.) Mayellar, Oporto, S. E. Amsinck; Eliza, Smith, St. Croix, De Forrest & Co.

Schooners Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, J. F. Nickerson; Statesman, Mott, Charleston, Baker & Dayton; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Golden Fleece, Robins, Gabara, Post & Smith; D. H. Baldwin, Sands, Fredericksburg, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. 19th inst., 1 P. M., passed in Hampton Roads, ship Chariot of Fame, for New-York.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albany, Wells, Boston, with mdse.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Liverpool Nov. 27, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Zerega & Co. Has experienced very heavy gales, lost sails, and received other damage. Dec. 7, James Quinn, seaman, of England, was lost overboard while reefing the foresail. Christopher Spech, seaman, of Germany, and Reuben Ray, seaman, of United States, died on the passage.

Ship Helen A. Miller, Sweeney, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to Wells & Emanuel. Is bound to California; came to this port to finish ldg.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool Dec. 28, with mdse. and 264 passengers to David Ogden. The D. has been 6 ds. from the Georges.

Bark Old Hickory, (of Philadelphia,) Holmes, Trieste Oct. 14, Gibraltar Dec. 7, with mdse. to O. W. Pollitz & Co.

Bark Ocean Home, Hinckley, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward.

Bark Sartell, Cole, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Schr. Wm. Martin, (of Orleans,) Dodge, Jacmel 27 ds., via Fortune Island 8 ds., with logwood and coffee to Bassett & Bacon. Came through the Crooked Island passage in co. with brig Baltimore, from Jacmel for New-York. 1st inst., went ashore on Bird Island Reef, but succeeded in getting off with the assistance of wreckers, and taken into Long Key to settle salvage. Salvage on vessel and cargo 45 per cent.

Schr. W. P. Phillips, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. A. Hammond, (of Boston,) Clark, Philadelphia, and 4 ds. from the Capes—bound to Boston. Was 8 ds. frozen up in the Delaware.

Schr. Village Belle, Burgess, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. J. W., Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond 3 ds., to C. H. Pierson.

SAILED—Ship Sweepstakes, San Francisco.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Bark Arrongunot, from Barrough, 30 ds.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.)

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19—Arr. schrs. Gilbert Bent, Howard, Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Georgiana, Toole, Boston, for Virginia; Alvarado, Shute, Wareham, (will go on railway, to repair damage to forefoot;) Rainbow, Chase, Danvers, for Norfolk; Sarah E. Lewis, Pearce, Boston, for Tangier; J. H. Barnett, Worth, Boston, for Norfolk; Deborah Jane, Winsmore, Nantucket, for New-York; Western Light, Lewis, Boston, for Tangier.

Sailed—Bark Mary Coe, Avery, Mobile, for Providence, in tow of steamer Perry; brig Beronda, Gardner, Havana; schr. Joseph M. Houston, of Philadelphia, Russell, Mobile, for Providence.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, which sailed 18th, returned same night on account of head winds, and is anchored in the outer harbor. Also schr. Brown Stone, Providence, for New-York, returned from the same cause.

Brig Morning Light, while beating out of the harbor in charge of a pilot, came in contact with schr. Justice, which has been laying the last three weeks with a cargo of coal for Naragansett Pier, and carried away the latter's jib boom. The Morning Light anchored and remains, waiting wind. She sustained no injury.

Schr. Minnesota, from Boston for Tangier, previously reported ashore on Goat Island, was got off this morning, 19th, and proceeded.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19—Arr. bark Col. Ledyard, from Boston; brig Congress, from Maryport, Eng.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 20, sundown—Wind S., light; weather foggy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 20, sundown—No inward bound vessels in sight; wind light from the S.; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 20, sundown—No vessel in sight; wind S.; foggy off shore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 20, sundown—Hazy on the water; wind fresh from S.; one bark at anchor off the Hook, bound in.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Arr ship Phantom, Peterson, Manila; Sparkling Wave, McCarty, Bristol; bark Kosmer, of Bremen, from Gottenburg; Harry Hammond, McClintock, New-Orleans; Edwin, Ugent, Mobile.

Spoken, &c.

A. A. Drebert—bark, of and from Philadelphia for St. Kitts, all well, Jan. 6, lat. 24 40, lon. 61 40.

E. P. Swett—brig, from Marseilles for Philadelphia, Dec. 6, Gibraltar W. N. W. 10 miles.